The Racine Journal.

VOLUME LII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908.---TWELVE PAGES NO. 46.

HENEY'S RECOVERY SEEMS ASSURED

GRAFT PROSECUTOR GAINS STEADILY IN STRENGTH AT HOSPITAL.

REUF'S TRIAL WILL PROCEED

District Attorney Not Satisfied With Report That Haas Carried Derringer Into Jail in His Shoe, With Which He Succeeded in Committing Suicide—Will Make Thorough Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The bullet fired by Morris Haas at Mr. Heney was removed today from the muscles of the lower left maxillary where it was located by means of the x-ray. Mr. Heney bore the operation well and is reported to be resting quietly and showing no ill effects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Although nearly three days have elapsed since Francis J. Heney was shot down in the court room by Morris Haas, who committed suicide in his cell at the county jail Saturday night, the seven physicians in attendance upon the prosecutor of the bribery cases agreed today that the long and anxious interval has developed not a single unfavorable symptom resultant from the bullet wound in his head. There is neither fever nor indication of dread blood poisoning; the patient has shown no unexpected loss of strength and between periods of long and refreshing sleep last night, he asked for and was given a small portion of liquid nourishment. It is even said that Mr. Heney's vocal powers will be unimpaired by the course of the bullet now lodged in the muscles of his throat and this, in view of the demands upon his voice by the prosecution in which he is engaged, will be welcome news to the assistant district attorney, when it has been more definitely ascertained. There remains still the difficult and delicate task of extracting the bullet, which has been exactly located by means of a series of X-ray photographs. This may be attempted some time today or if Mr. Heney's condition continues to justify this delay, it may be postponed until tomorrow to permit an increase of strength as a reserve asset against the operation.

Graft Trial Proceeds.

When Abraham Ruef is brought from the county jail to the courtroom where Heney was shot last Friday, three well known attorneys in San Francisco will answer "ready" on behalf of the prosecution in the trial of the former political boss on a charge of bribing a supervisor in the award of the United Railways overhead trolley franchise. While the resumption of the trial will be a test of the community's temper and while the building and its immediate vicinity will undoubtedly be thronged, there is no expectation of any serious demonstration. By order of Judge Lawlor who is presiding, a strong guard of police in uniform and in plain clothes will guard the defendant and the officers of the court and scan closely each spectator who is admitted.

Will Object to Delay.

Just what action will be taken, cannot be predicted. Ruef's attorneys may ask for a continuance, but such a motion will be vigorously contested by the district attorney's office, the newly associated prosecutors having devoted most of the past forty-eight hours to picking up the threads of the complicated case where they were dropped by Heney last Friday. It has been announced that the trial of Ruef which has already occupied more than two months and which has barely entered upon the stage of taking testimony is to be expedited by every effort of the prosecution.

Ruef's attorneys were closeted with him for some time yesterday, but beyond expressing an opinon that the trial might have been invalidated by the attack on Heney and subsequent knowledge of the fact by the jurymen, refused to discuss their probable action.

May Cause Investigation.

There has been no satisfactory explanation of the manner in which Mr. Haas procured possession of the derringer with which he shot himself in the county jail. Chief of Police Biggy and some of his immediate subordinates are content with the declaration that the prisoner carried the weapon into his cell concealed in his shoe. Other members of the department and W. J. Burns, a special agent of the district attorney's office insist that this was impossible and that the pistol was handed him either by his wife on the occasion of her visit or by some other person.

Mrs. M. Kohn who had known Haas intimately for twenty-five years has informed the police that Haas acquainted her with his determination to shoot Heney some time ago, and that when he reiterated his intention a few days ago, she threatened to have him arrested. She identified the derringer as one of three pistols she has known Haas to possess. Mrs. Haas when she visited the county jail, was accompanied by Mrs. Kohn, who, however, was not permitted to approach the prisoner closely. She stated that she did not inform anyone of Haas' threat because she feared the anger of her husband.

Sympathy of Churches.

In dozens of churches in this city and elsewhere, throughout the state, ministers made reference yesterday to the attempt upon Heney's life, and affirmed the need of a municipal cleansing in San Francisco. At various places in the state, mass meetings were held where the sympathy of the people in attendance was extended to the wounded prosecutor and his work endorsed. At the hospital where he is confined, there has been received an ever increasing stream of telegrams from all parts of the world asking for news of his progress and expressing regret for the act that so nearly cost him his life.

MANITOWOC VISITED BY EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX

Seven Cases of Disease Already Under Treatment and Many Have Been Exposed—Health Department Will Issue An Appeal for Public Aid.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—A Journal special from Manitowoc says:

With four homes under quarantine seven cases of the disease under treatment and with the coming of winter, the season in which the disease prevails most at hand, the city of Manitowoc is facing a serious small pox situation and the health department issued an appeal to the public asking for co-operation in proper precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Four years ago, the city spent over $12,000 in fighting the same disease and the indications are that unless strenuous measures are taken, there may be a recurrence of the situation.

In one of the families now under care, it was found that one or more members of the family had had small pox and had recovered without any report having been made to the health department. Because of this it is feared widespread contagion will result. No steps have yet been taken to close the public schools but if the disease devolops at an alarming rate in the immediate future, this will have to be done.

LABOR TO ASK LEGISLATION

Organization of Workmen Will Submit Series of Resolutions to Law Makers—Want Million Dollar Road Fund.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Laws decidedly in advance of anything ever proposed before to the state legislature, will be asked of that body this winter by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

At its meeting Friday night, the Milwaukee quorum of the state executive committee, drew up a series of resolutions which will be embodied in bills to be presented to the legislature.

But not all of the time was spent in planning reform measures. The work of the extension department of the University of Wisconsin was indorsed in recognition, so the committee said, of its great support in the education of wage workers.

Learning, the committee said, that a movement was on in congress to make easier the illiteracy test, which is now required of aliens who desire to become citizens of the United States, it was decided to make a personal appeal to each Wisconsin senator and congressman to use his influence in defeating any measure that may tend to make less stringent such a test. Back of the movement, the committee says, are the big steamship companies whose only desire is to deliver more immigrants into the country. If anything, the sentiment of the meeting ran, present laws should be made stricter.

Following are the measures which will be asked of the next legislature:

An act to prohibit private detective agencies from taking part in labor disputes.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 to be set aside as a fund out of which work on public highways and buildings will be furnished to unemployed; the fund to be used also in aiding impoverished counties to support their poor.

A weekly pay day act.

A trades dispute bill, similar to one in England, which will legulize peaceful picketing during strikes.

A compensation act, a new one, which will provide that a tax be levied on all manufacturers to create a fund out of which injured workers will be paid.

A bill providing for an eight hour day on all public building construction.

Much legislation in the way of regulating the hours and conditions under which women shall work will be discussed at the next meeting of the committee.

Great events in China may follow the death of the Emperor and the serious sickness of the dowager empress.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SHOW AN INCREASE

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT TO SUPERVISORS.

TEACHERS' COURSE IS URGED

Official Points Out Necessity of Preparing Instructors for Country Schools—Rumor Says Shenkenberg's Resignation as Asylum Trustee Will be Requested in Near Future.

Members of the Racine county board of supervisors, after visiting the Racine county insane asylum on Friday; the Racine county house Saturday and spending Sunday with their respective families Sunday, were on hand at 10 o'clock this morning, all expressing themselves as well pleased with the conditions of the two county institutions.

The only interesting feature of the visits is the report that William Shenkenberg, trustee of the Racine county insane asylum, will be requested to resign. Who will make the request and for what reason no one appears to know and like other reports, it will no doubt explode into thin air.

The election of a superintendent for the Racine county poor farm was taken up and James Hankinson was elected to succeed himself, at a salary of $950 per annum.

The state school tax was levied, the total amount being $37,630, of which amount $25,000 is against Racine.

Supervisor Tucker of Yorkville, called attention of the board to a number of errors he had discovered in the annual report of the trustees of the Racine county insane asylum. There was one in July, 1906, amounting to $98.92, and this was carried through a balance; this year there was $137 in the detailed statement and that carried through. His idea was to have these corrected. The report was referred to the asylum committee.

The County Schools

G. J. Zimmerman, county superintendent of schools, submitted his annual report to the board, ending June 30, 1908. The tabulated statement given shows that in 1908 there was a total of 5,874 boys and girls of school age in the schools, and in 1907 there were 5,749. The total gain is 125 children in the county, whereas last year there was registered a loss of 69. The gain is said to have been on account of the growth of the town of Burlington. The report shows there are 76 schol districts; 24 joint districts; three free high schools; one township high school; nine graded schools; number of rural schools having but one department, 63; number of teachers required, 104; amount paid to male teachers during the year, $3,817; amount paid to female teachers during the year, $36,612.21; cash value of all school houses and sites, $170,172; cash value of all apparatus, $13,300; whole amount received for school purposes, $98,243.62; whole amount paid for school purposes, $75,258.62; whole amount paid for building and repairing school houses during the year, $12,600.35.

The school attendance laws are doing very much to keep the children between the ages of 7 and 14 years in the schools.

Teachers' Course Needed.

The report says: "The time will soon come when teachers will be compelled to have professional training to be eligible to teach in the rural schools. At this time when the normals and the training schools are multiplying in number so that it makes it so much easier to receive this training the boards will soon be asking for trained teachers. In many schools now no teacher can have a chance at the school unless she has had professional training.

"Our high schools will either have to provide a suitable course for training teachers or Racine county will have to provide for a training school for its teachers. Some of the large high schools are already furnishing courses for training teachers. There are at present twenty county training schools in the state. The state pays two-thirds of the cost of maintaining of these schools so that it leaves very little for the counties to pay.

"In Manitowoc county the state paid $2,963.72 toward maintaining their training school, leaving for the county $1,481.86 for giving the school children better trained teachers. This is something that will come to Racine county in the future and when it does we must be ready for it."

STATE OFFICIALS DROWNED

WHITEHALL, Mich., Nov. 16.—All doubt as to the fate of Deputy State Game Warden Julius Salmonson, his brother Martin and Deputy Sheriff J. C. Hazeltine, who went out on Wheat Lake Saturday night in search of illegally set nets was settled by the finding today of their bodies in the lake near where their overturned boat was found last night. It is now considered certain that the men were drowned by the capsizing of their boat.

BRADLEY IS IN KENOSHA JAIL

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER RETURNED TO SCENE OF CRIME

Proves to Be Mere Lad, Being Under Twenty-One Years of Age At Time Clifford Smith Was Shot and Killed—Hearing Thursday.

John Bradley, charged with the murder of Clifford L. Smith, on the Berryville road, south of this city, two years ago, reached Kenosha late Saturday afternoon, in charge of Sheriff Pfenning. He was arraigned before a justice and the examination adjourned until Thursday. Attorney Calvin Stewart has been engaged to defend Bradley. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder.

Bradley gave the sheriff no trouble on the way from Denver. There was a surprise when the district attorney of Kenosha produced H. G. Gates, who was with Smith on the night he shot Smith. The witness was found in Waukegan. Gates went to Denver with the sheriff, kept in the background, but readily identifedd Bradley as the murderer of Smith. The prisoner came without requisition papers. On the way back Bradley refused to discuss the case.

He admitted that on January last he was arrested at Omaha, Neb., but that the officers there failed to identify him and he was released five hours after.

Bradley, at the time of the shooting had trouble about some woman. Bradley challenged Smith to fight and alleges that when Smith started to get out of a buggy, he placed his hand to his hip pocket and that he, Bradley, then pulled his gun and shot him. This leads to the belief that Bradley will claim self-defense. Bradley was always supposed to be a man 40 years old, but instead is only 21 and at the time he shot Smith, was under age.

SUGAR CO. DEFENDENT IN SUIT FOR $3,624,121

Government Brings Six Cases, Alleging Fraud in Weighing Shipments—Actions Kept Secret Until After Election, But Now Made Public.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The United States government has brought six suits against the American Sugar Refining company to recover forfeitures and customs duties amounting to $3,624,121 on sugar delivered at the Havemeyer and Elder Refineries in Brooklyn during the past six years. The government alleges fraud in weighing the shipments.

The first of the suits was for $1,500,000 and was filed with the courts on Oct. 16, and the others were filed October 28. The filing of the action was kept from public knowledge until after the election, but was made known today.

The American Sugar Refining company has filed a general denial of the charges.

Two of the suits were brought for the forfeiture of all importations of sugar delivered at the Havemyer and Elder Refinery for a period of but two years, owing to the statute of limitations, although the first action alleges fraudulent weighing for six years.

The complaints alleging violations of Section 9 of the customs act of 1890 charge that the checker at the Brooklyn refinery so manipulated the platform scales as to conceal the true weights. The second and third suits involve amounts exceeding $500,000, the others varying between $200,000 and $300,000.

LAMOREUX IS ACQUITTED.

Judge Belden, Hearing Disbarment Proceedings, Finds Evidence Insufficient.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 16.—The disbarment proceedings against Attorney Frank B. Lamoreux of Ashland ended Saturday in his acquittal. There were thirteen charges of unprofessional conduct against him, covering a range of sixteen years' practice at Stevens Point and Ashland. District Attorney Foley of Superior prosecuted the case and Mr. Lamoreux was defended by L. K. Luse of Superior and Senator Sanborn.

Explanation Was Satisfactory.

Judge Belden of Racine, who presided in the case, in his decision Saturday stated that the evidence presented by the prosecution as to all but three or four of the charges was such as not to require any explanation on the part of the defendant, that as to the three or four charges which he thought did require explanation the explanation of Mr. Lamoreux was entirely satisfactory and that he found nothing whatever in the conduct of the defendant subject to criticism.

The proceedings were commenced at Ashland, but later, the case was transferred to Stevens Point and to Superior where additional evidence was heard.

It does not look as if the results of the Illinois primary as to the senatorship in which Hopkins was the choice, were to be respected, and an account says a warm time is to be looked for with other candidates camped on the trail of the present senator, Albert J. Hopkins.

MICHAEL HIGGINS, SR. PASSES AWAY

FATHER OF FORMER MAYOR DIES AT ST. MARY'S AFTER ONLY SHORT ILLNESS.

WAS BORN IN COOK COUNTY

Pioneer Came to America When a Child, and Since Settling Here Has Been Well Known and Respected Citizen—Leaves Two Sons and Two Daughters to Mourn His Loss.

Michael Higgins, Sr., died at St. Mary's hospital on Sunday morning about 3:30 o'clock, of general debility, after an illness of one week. Although it was expected that Mr. Higgins could not recover, his death was received throughout the southern part of the city, where he was best known, with sincere regret and sorrow, for he was a good, honest and upright man, ever ready to do all in his power for any and all persons, in need. He had no enemies and his sound advice has set many a young man on the right road to success.

Mr. Higgins was born in Young Grove, County Cork, Ireland, in February, 1834, and was brought to America by his parents when six years of age. He remained with the family at Little Falls, N. Y., for about two years, and resided in the state of New York for a period of twenty-one years. In 1856 he located in Chicago, and returned to the east in 1857, and about six years later became a resident of Gananoque, Canada, near Kingston, where he remained thirteen years. Afterward he went to Missouri and engaged in farming until 1889, that year marking the date of his settlement in Racine.

Was a Widower.

Mr. Higgins was united in marriage to Bridget Malone, who died in 1897, at the age of sixty three. In the death of Mr. Higgins, the city loses a man who will be greatly missed in the every day walks of life.

There survives to mourn his death four children: Michael Higgins, Jr., former mayor of Racine; and one of the largest manufacturers here; Mary, wife of Judge Daniel Murphy of Mexico, Mo.; John Higgins, formerly of Manila, Philippine Islands, in the United States government employ, now of San Francisco, Cal.; Elizabeth, the wife of Timothy Connolly of Racine.

The funeral will take place Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock from the St. Rose church, of which he was a member.

Bailey.

Vail Lewis Bailey, well known in the business section of the city, died suddenly last evening at his home 1805 Howe street, of heart failure, aged 61 years; two months and twenty-nine days. Mr. Bailey was formerly employed by a tea company. After eating a hearty supper last evening he complained of not feeling well and repaired to his room, where a short time after he was discovered dead. A physician not having been called, Coroner Jonas Hoyle was notified, and after making an investigation, issued a burial certificate, heart disease being given as the cause of demise. Deceased had been a resident of the city for nineteen years and was an honest and upright citizen. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Masonic fraternity. Surrving him is a wife and three children. The time of funeral will be announced later.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

Jensen.

Petra Jensen, 81 years of age, died Sunday morning, at her home, 2121 North Main street. Deceased was born in Norway and had been a resident of the city for many years. Two sons and two daughters survive her. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 from the house and 2 o'clock from the Lutheran church, corner of State and La Salle streets.

Ringhand.

Daisey R. Ringhand died Saturday evening, at her home, 1323 Maple street, aged 28 years; two months and twenty-eight days. Deceased came to this city a few weeks ago with her husband, who is employed in construction of the Chicago and North-Western railway bridge. Besides her husband there is one son to mourn her death. The body was forwarded to Greenberg, Ind., for burial yesterday.

Stittin.

Mrs. Bertha Stittin died this morning of general debility, at her home, 1606 Milwaukee avenue, aged 59 years. There survives a husband and children. The funeral will be take place on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 from the house and 2 o'clock from the German Immanuel church, corner of High and Superior streets.

Now the Japanese are overrunning China and China will not dare to say a word.

SAY DEATH WAS NATURAL

Relatives of John James Declare Report Sent From Virginia Hotel, of Suicide, is Unsubstantiated.

Late this afternoon a telegram was received from the Index Appeal of Petersburg, in response to an inquiry from the Journal, saying that Thomas James had undoubtedly suicided, but neglecting further details.

John D. James, of Mead street, received a telegram last night at 5 o'clock, announcing the sad news of the death of his brother Thomas James, at Petersburg, Va., after an illness of several months. At the time of his death he was on his way from Charleston, S. C., and getting as far as Petersburg, he was taken so ill that he had to go to a hotel where he died.

Mr. James was born in Racine and received his early education here. For some years he was employed in various mercantile houses as clerk and then went into the railroad business. For more than twenty-five years he had been in the south and was an engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line railway and a very valuable man. Mr. James was in this city visiting last summer, and when he returned to Charleston he sustained injuries in a street railway accident, which effected his health so that he was unable to attend to his duties. On this account he decided to return to his old home in Racine and was on his way when death overtook him. Mr. James was a single man and a member of several organizations and about 62 years old. His brother John D. James and brother-in-law Mr. Harry Summerton, immediately departed for Petersburg and will bring the body here for burial. There survives him one brother, John D. James and two sisters, Mrs. Harry Summerton and Mrs. M. D. Morris of this city.

Telegrams sent out from Petersburg state that a man named Charles Thomas, of Charleston, S. C., had stopped at the Stratford hotel, that he had ended his life by shooting and papers found on his person would indicate that he belonged to Racine and had sent some money here. This death has been confused with that of John D. James. Relatives here state that they have received seven telegrams from Petersburg and not one of them in any way points to suicide. Until the relatives of Mr. James arrive at Petersburg, the mysterious reports will not be cleared upu. It is known that Mr. James was suffering terribly from his injuries and if by any chance he did end his life it must have been while he was temporarily bereft of his mind, on account of his sufferings.

DAVIDSON AHEAD OF TAFT

Governor Has Plurality of 87,128 Against 81,798 for the President-Elect, Leading All Other Candidates.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—With complete returns in from every county in the state with the exception of Green, the figures show that Gov. Davidson's plurality over Candidate Aylward exceeds the plurality of President-elect Taft over Bryan by 5330 votes. However, President-elect Taft received 5042 votes more than did Gov. Davidson.

In nineteen counties of the state the governor ran ahead of Taft, ran even in five, and trailed the president-elect in forty-seven. In most of the counties where the governor ran behind the presidential ticket it was merely a matter of a few votes, with the exception of Milwaukee, Waukesha and Racine counties where he was cut 3152 of the total 5042 in the state. The governor polled a vote of 243,047, or 60,121 votes more than he received in 1906. State Treasurer Dahl and Lieut. Gov.-elect Strange ran ahead of the governor, while the other state officers ran slightly behind him. Taft's complete vote in the state was 248,689 against a vote of 280,313 for Roosevelt in 1904.

Candidate Aylward ran far behind the Democratic national ticket, Bryan leading him by 10,372 votes. The Social Democrats just about held their own with their votes of four years ago.

Of the congressmen elected, Congressman-elect Lenroot in the Eleventh district received the greatest plurality, beating out his Democratic opponent, Konkel, by 19,830. Weisse, the only Democratic congressman, received a plurality of 7133 over Spratt. The official returns from the Fourth and Fifth districts have not been compiled.

MATRIMONIAL.

Hanson-Anderson.

Miss Christina Hanson was united in marriage Saturday evening at the home of her parents, 1517 Franklin street, to Axel Anderson. Rev. Bing of Our Savior's church performed the ceremony. Miss Tillie Hanson and William Nelson acted as maid of honor and best man respectively. They will reside at Luther college.

CAIRO SUFFERS FROM FIRE.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Fire today destroyed Winters' Bros. ice factory and the packing house of Nelson, Morris and company.

The wholesale produce house of Colter Brothers was partially burned. Loss $150,000.

HUGH JONES DIES IN WESTERN CITY

RESPECTED RACINE MAN SUCCUMBS TO RAVAGES OF DISEASE.

MARRIED TWO YEARS AGO

Made Many Friends By His Pleasant, Affable Disposition and Loss Will Be Keenly Felt—Member of Masons, Elks, and Knights of Pythias—Leaves Wife, Parents, Sisters and Brother.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Jones of 822 Ninth street received a telegram last night, bringing the sad intelligence that their son Hugh O. Jones had died at Colorado Springs, where he had been for some time on account of failing health. Hugh O. Jones was born in Wales and at the time of his demise was 29 years and 40 days old. At the age of three years he was brought to America by his parents and for sixteen years was a resident of Racine. Early in life he developed a rich and powerful tenor voice and became one of the most noted vocalists not only in Racine, but all over the state. More than a hundred times he appeared in concert, entertainment and operas here and scores of times elsewhere.

Was Well Liked.

Being of a very pleasant and affable disposition and at the same time kind hearted and generous to a fault, he became very popular and few men were better liked or more universally respected. For some years he was engaged in the contracting business with his father, but one year and a half ago his health commenced to fail and he sought relief in Mexico, California and Colorado. For a time he grew better and there were hopes that he would recover and return to Racine, but the disease took a turn for the worse and his death resulted. Expressions of sorrow were in evidence when it became known that he was no more. He leaves a wife, having been married two years ago, a father, mother, three sisters and one brother to mourn his death.

Will Be Brought Here for Burial.

The remains will be brought here for burial. The funeral will take place from the house, 822 Ninth street at 1:30 Thursday afternoon and at 2 o'clock from the Welsh Presbyterian church on Villa street.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, B. P. O. Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and members of those organizations will attend in a body.

CHARLIE HAS LEG BROKEN

Down Town Bootblack Suffers Injuries When He Leaps From Moving Interurban Car—Taken to Hospital.

Dick Charlie, the man who conducted a boot and shoe shining stand on Main street, met with a serious accident Sunday afternoon. He had been to Kenosha where he was employed a short time, and secured his clothing and a violin, having got work at the J. I. Case Plow Works and board at 800 Hamilton street. Boarding a Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha interurban car, he came to the city and declares that he asked the conductor of the car to let him off at Hamilton street. The car failed to stop and with his satchel, violin and other goods he leaped off and was thrown down on the pavement. When he attempted to arise he could not do it and upon being assisted to his feet was unable to walk. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital in the police ambulance and Dr. Brehm was called and upon making an examination found the leg was broken at the hip.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

States Attorney Serves Notice That He Will Ask Writ of Certiorari in $29,240,000 Case Against Trust.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—District Attorney Sims today served notice on counsel for the Standard Oil company of Indiana that on Nov. 30, the government will apply to the supreme court for a writ of Certiorari bringing the record of the famous rebating case before that tribunal. This is the case in which the court of appeals reversed Judge Landis, who had recorded a fine of $29,240,000 against the corporation. The notice to the Standard Oil attorney was signed by Solicitor General Hoyt and was brought to Chicago today by Mr. Sims who returned from a conference with Attorney General Bonaparte at Washington.

The United States marketed clay worth $158,942,369 in 1907, according to the geological survey. More than three-fourths of it was used for brick or tile.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1908.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from country towns and the news of the adjucent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of the postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. In case delivery is made by carriers on Rural Free Delivery routes, notify carrier to this effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.30.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, $1.25.

The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for $1.65.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for $1.65.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm Life one year for $1.15.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provisions that they shall be specially asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

CITY HAPPENINGS

It is said that Barbers' Union of this city has voted that 50 cents shall be charged for sharpening razors of all kinds including the safety blades.

The police received information this morning that a small boy had narrowly escaped drowning by breaking through the ice in the Bauman pond on the north side of the city.

The public schools of Racine opened this morning after a four days' vacation during which time the principals and teachers attended the State Teachers' Association at Milwaukee.

The bowling team of the Kenosha Business Men's association will come to this city Thursday afternoon, to bowl a picked team of Racine business men. The place where the contest will be held has not yet been decided upon.

Freeman's boiler factory was obliged to close down at nine o'clock this morning, throwing a few hundred men out of work for the day. The cause of the lay-off was the disabling of the engine. It is expected that work can be resumed tomorrow morning.

The Mitchell Motor Car company machines are rapidly coming to the front as the best and most durable in use. William H. Taft, on his trip of 10,000 miles during the recent campaign, used this machine as did United States Senator Robert M. La Follette.

The slight fall of snow on Saturday afternoon caused the inclines on the different sidewalks to become slippery and a number of people experienced bad falls. One old gentleman fell at the corner of Main and Sixth streets and was so seriously hurt it was necessary for others to assist him into a store. Later he was taken home, bruised and sore.

A horse attached to a milk wagon, the property of a farmer residing west of the city became frightened while left standing on West Sixth street yesterday morning, and ran away. After running quite a distance the animal was caught by a bystander and turned over to the owner. The only damage resulting was the loss of a few quarts of milk which were spilled.

The case of the state of Wisconsin against Robert Jones, 62 years old, a farmer of Mt. Pleasant, arraigned before Justice Charles Kreuzke on charge of having taken improper liberties with Lillian Nielsen, an adopted girl, was adjourned until one week from Wednesday, bonds being fixed in the sum of $200. The accused man secured the bonds. He declares that he is innocent of the charge.

Racine is the healthiest city in the United States according to public health reports received from Washington, D. C., by the local health department. For the first week in November there were only five deaths reported in this city and for the previous week, four deaths. Not a single city in the world of similar population can come anywhere near this per cent. In most cities the deaths run all the way from ten to twenty persons.

A surprise party was tendered Miss Bertha Mertens, 1621 North Chatham street last Saturday evening. Those present were the Misses Amanda Wolff, Bertha Schrader, Alma Martins, Meta Mross, Bertha Gatzke, Chrs Schimming, Margaret Leipold, Emily Bluesing, Kate Elsner and Laura Krueger; the Messrs. Ed. Klingenberg, Willie Schmidt, Charles Bertermann, Fred Gaulke, Frank Bahnerman, Chas. Laemund, Arthur Hansen, Charles Proch and Chris. Hansen.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning there was a family row at a Walnut street home. Officer Bert George went up and found that the husband had come home under the influence of liquor and locked his wife and children out. Then in the mix-up she struck him with a stove poker and he went to the office of Dr. Taylor and had the wound dressed. Last night the man again broke loose and was arrested. In the municipal court this morning he told his story and Judge Smieding, after giving him a good lecture let him go home, upon promise that he would behave himself.

On Saturday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the B. P. O. Elks was held in the rooms in the Gorton block. It was decided to make a special effort for new members during the winter months. Arrangements are on foot for a bridge whist and pool tournament and already many have signified their intention of entering. In the ranks of the lodge can be found some of the most scientific bridge whist and fifteen ball pool players in the state. Special entertainment programs are also to be arranged. An invitation was received from the Kenosha Elks to attend a venison supper on Thanksgiving Eve.

One of the most prominent Main street business men was greatly alarmed one morning last week. Going out to his barn to feed his horse, he was astonished to find the animal and also his buggy gone. Horse thieves loomed up before his vision. Rushing to a phone he called the police. He told them of the disappearance of the horse. "We have got that horse," said the policeman, "we found it tied out in front of your office and placed it in a barn." Then the business man remembered that he had gone home the night before and forgot the horse. Cigars were in order and a promise not to give the facts to the reporters.

Mr. Bancel of South Milwaukee, came to the city this morning, in search of his wife, Ollie Bancel, whom he described as being six feet tall and of masculine proportions. Mr. Bancel declares that he and his wife were employed on a farm in Waukesha county, that the owner of the farm enticed his wife away from him. He said that her relatives lived here on Jackson street and he believed she was there. An officer investigated and ascertained that she was at Delafield, Wis. The husband left and said he was going after her and that he would compel her to go before a district attorney and admit that she was guilty of wronging him and then he proposes to sue for heavy damages.

Ole Larson of Randolph street seems to be having considerable trouble with a colt which he is endeavoring to train. A few weeks ago while out driving the animal it became unmanageable and proceeded to smash things in general and the owner narrowly escaped serious injury. Saturday, the beast again became troublesome and created a little excitement by running at breakneck speed down the street, kicking and bucking all along the way. For a while it looked as if the driver would be injured but after a long run he succeeded in bringing the fractious cout to a stop, no damage resulting.

All motormen on the M. R. and K. interurban cars have discarded their uniforms, and now while on duty they wear overalls and jacket, colors, blue with white pin stripes. The reason for this is that running through the open country with the speed of the cars, a new uniform soon becomes soiled and does not have a fresh appearance. The management of the company have for some time been thinking of a suitable substitute, with which to equip their men, and thus the overalls were given a trial. Yesterday all the men on these cars appeared in these suits and according to reports they like them exceedingly well.

SUES RATE COMMISSION

Superior Claims that Telephone Order Cutting Off Free Service Violates Contract Obligation.

MADISON, Nov. 16.—An interesting legal point has been raised by the city of Superior in a suit against the railroad commission resulting from the commission's order that the Douglas County Telephone company cease to supply telephone service free of charge to the city officers. The city granted the company a franchise, among the conditions of which was an obligation on the part of the company to furnish the city telephone service free of charge. The railroad commission has held that free service is contrary to the public utilities law, and the city makes the claim that the franchise constituted a valid contract which the new statute would impair if enforced. This the city claims would be unconstitutional, and an injunction is sought restraining the commission from enforcing its order. The writ is returnable in the circuit court for Dane county next Wednesday.

Personal Items

Frank Dillon is ill at his home on Grand avenue.

Harry Alshuler left today for Chicago and Aurora, Ill., on a business trip.

Albert Singer of Racine college, spent the wek end with his parents in Chicago.

Miss Irene Olson of Ives Grove is spending a few days with friends in the city.

Mrs. Arthur Erlich of Wisconsin street returned from a few days' trip to Chicago.

Mrs. E. R. Skewes and daughter Ruth of Ives Grove are spending the day in the city.

Dr. William Joseph of Milwaukee spent yesterday visiting his mother in this city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Criplean of Ives Grove, on last Saturday evening, a daughter.

Mrs. Fred Anderson of Waupaca, is visiting Mrs. Thorwald Anderson on Winslow street.

Miss Florence Osttiker of Platteville, is spending a few days visiting friends on Grand avenue.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lovelace, 430 Wisconsin street, Nov. 11th, a bouncing baby daughter.

Miss Eva Lewis of Lake avenue returned to her home after spending a few days in Milwaukee.

Attorneys E. E. Mills and George Waller of Burlington are in the city on legal business today.

Mrs. J. Briske of Hagerer street spent Sunday with her sister-in-law and friends in Chicago.

Ove Fischer entertained at his home on Carlisle avenue, Sunday, the occasion being his 52d birthday.

The funeral of Mrs. Derby was held at Berryville this afternoon. Interment was at Mound cemetery.

Henry Swensen of Baraboo has returned to his home after a brief visit with relatives on Pearl street.

Wilson Miller of College avenue has returned from Hastings, Mich., where he spent a week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Manderson of Asylum avenue are spending a week visiting friends at West Bend, Wis.

William O'Brien of Rockford, Ill., who has been visiting friends on Park avenue, returned home this morning.

Charles Bassinger, formerly in business here, now located at Oshkosh, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city.

Misses Barbara Beffel and Elizabeth Fleischer of Park avenue are spending a few days with friends in Chicago.

Miss Zettie Sieb left this morning for Janesville where she will spend the next week visiting friends and relatives.

Viggo Jensen and Howard Wood of Boyd avenue returned this morning from a brief visit with friends in Mlwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dassler of Washington avenue are spending a week visiting friends and relatives in Chicago.

James Webster of Milwaukee returned to his home last evening after a brief visit with relatives on West Sixth street.

Miss Gertrude Hunter of Hartland, Wis., is spending the week visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Cashill, on Wisconsin street.

Rev. William Eckert of the English Lutheran church left this afternoon for Milwaukee where he will preach this evening.

Mrs. J. J. Dudley of Center street left today for Fort Atkinson, Wis., where she will spend the next week visiting friends.

George Barr of Washington avenue returned last evening from Chicago where he spent the past few days visiting friends.

Charles Stortz of Washington avenue returned today from northern Wisconsin where he spent the past few days hunting deer.

Misses Anna and Gertrude Falentine of Milwaukee were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Beffel of Sixth street over Sunday.

A. E. West of Washington avenue left this morning for the northern part of the state where he will spend the week hunting deer.

Shirley Emmett of the University of Wisconsin, has returned to resume his studies after a brief visit with his parents on Wisconsin street.

Walter Pierce of Asylum avenue, who has been spending the past week in the northern part of the state, returned to his home this afternoon.

Maurice Henson, a Racine man, now in the wholesale coal business at Winona, Minn., spent Saturday with friends and relatives in this city.

William O'Brien of Rockford, Ill., who has been visiting friends on Park avenue during the past week, has returned to his home in the Illinois city.

Miss Cora Montgomery of Appleton, Wis., who has been spending the past few days visiting friends on North Main street, has returned to her home.

Mrs. R. Healey and daughter Margaret of Antigo, Wis., have returned to their home after spending Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Healey of Buchanan street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Tucker returned to their home in Lafayette, Ind., today after being the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Coleman on Wisconsin street.

John Christianson of Washington avenue returned last evening from a brief hunting trip in the central part of the state. He brought home a well filled game bag.

Mrs. C. G. Tilton, who fell in her back yard and broke her leg some six weeks ago, was yesterday removed from the hospital to her home, 700 Seventeenth street.

P. J. Fitzgerald of Park avenue is spending the week in the northern part of the state where he has gone to purchase cows for his auction sale which is to take place at Corliss next Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Samuel returned to her home Saturday last, at 837 Villa street, after visiting many friends and relatives in Antioch, Lake Villa, Grays Lake and Waukegan, Ill. She was accompanied by her two nieces, the Misses Birdella and Edna Turner of Antioch, Ill.

BOARD MEMBERS TO GO ON JUNKET

Members of the Racine county board of supervisors have received an invitation to visit the Kenosha county supervisors on Thursday of this week and have accepted. The Kenosha county board is making an effort to spread the doctrine of good roads. While the Racine visitors are at Southport, an inspection will be made of the mile of road which has just been completed under the direction of the Wisconsin state highway commission.

The Kenosha board has been coming to Racine for a number of years, at the invitation of the Racine board, having in view inspection of the Racine county insane asylum and this is the first chance the Kenosha supervisors have to entertain the Racine board and it is understood that they intend to do the thing right.

Letters from Kenosha state that the day will be made one of interest to the members of the boards of the two counties and that incidentally a new interest may be developed in regard to state aid for highways in the counties, as they are jointly interested in several highways. The Kenosha board appears to be in favor of some kind of county aid.

Others Interested.

Not only are Kenosha county supervisors interested in the good road movement, but others. The god roads amendment carried by a large majority at the recent election and will become a part of the constitution of Wisconsin and highway improvements will be given state aid. This is good news to the farmer as well as the automobile owner. One of the first things the automobile owners intend to do is to bring about the macadamizing of the road between Racine and Kenosha, along the lakeshore. This is one of the worst country roads in the south part of the state on account of the sandy soil.

WOOD STILL IN FIRST RANK

Has Leading Place in Construction Work Despite Fire Proof Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Great as the advance in fire proof construction has been in the last ten years, there has been no decrease in the use of lumber according to a statement issued by the bureau of forestry.

Both architects and builders admit, it says that the forests of the country are likely to be the chief source of building material for many years to come. It states that the heavy demand for lumber continues although all of the various fireproof materials going into approved building construction are now used in greater quantities than the world dreamed of a few years ago.

SENATOR STOUT'S SENSIBLE VIEW.

Evening Wisconsin: The calm judgment of the intelligent and fair-minded citizenry of Wisconsin with reference to the proposition that the work of the approaching session of the legislature shall be halted till there has been an investigation of the expenditures of candidates at the recent primary election is admirably expressed by Senator James H. Stout.

He frankly declares that he cannot see how such a course would do any good. The senator is familiar with the practical aspects of the situation created by the change from the caucus and convention system to the system of nominations by primary election. He recognizes that the new law made it necessary for candidates to spend money to introduce themselves to the electorate. It takes money to establish headquarters, to maintain a staff of lieutenants and typewriters, to print circulars and mail them to voters, and to insert campaign advertising matter in the newspapers. The senator knows this and he understands that unless the law places a limit on expenditure candidates will spend all they can afford. Putting the situation into the nutshell of a few words, he says:

"It cost Senator Hatton $25,000 to make the campaign, and no one can say that he spent more money than was necessary. Others possibly spent more, but they had to do it to get themselves before the people. All that any investigation would do would be to show facts which we already know."

Wisconsin's state motto is "Forward." The effect of the proposed inquiry would be to interfere with the normal progress of legitimate business and fritter away upon a sham inquiry time that should not be wasted. It is no wonder that Senator Stout, who has been for every good, clean policy in state politics that has been proposed during the long period of his official life, detects the sham and insincerity of the factitious expense investigation movement, and prefers that the legislature, instead of wasting time, shall be true to the interests of the people, and go "Forward."

Joining in with Congressman Hobson who strenuously predicts war between Japan and the United States, General Viscount Torio one of the eminent statesmen of Japan declares the war is inevitable, surely coming and will last a hundred years. Come, let us begin at once to prepare.

Neighboring Correspondence

Silver Lake

Silver Lake, Nov. 12.

Miss Rena Johnson visited her parents over Sunday.

Miss May Tennes visited here for a few days.

Mrs. A. Mathews spent a few days at Burlington.

Mrs. Schlect was a Chicago visitor this week.

Mrs. Lingenfelder went to Chicago Tuesday to see her sister.

Ed. Boulden spent Tuesday at Antioch.

C. L. Hockney and wife visited at Antioch Sunday.

Mrs. H. Serry visited at Milwaukee for a few days.

Mrs. Walkiungton and daughters spent Sunday at C. Reynolds'.

Mrs. Charles spent Sunday in the village.

Mrs. Johnson did shopping in Kenosha Tuesday.

Miss Tesch spent Sunday at McHenry.

Mrs. L. Hasselman spent Sunday at Burlington.

John Naffin visited over Sunday at Burlington.

Miss Millie Wichert of Burlington was in the village Monday.

Franksville

Franksville, Nov. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Langley entertained friends from Milwaukee Sunday.

Mrs. Newcomb of Milwaukee spent Monday with her parents.

Mrs. Crane is entertaining a cousin from Masonville, Iowa.

Mrs. John Kearney spent a few days visiting her mother Mrs. Leonard.

Mr. Mosher of Raymond was a visitor in the burg Monday.

Mr. John W. Crane of Dover spent Friday with his cousin Henry on his way to visit Mr. Sam Richards, who has been ailing for some time.

Mr. Edwin Frank spent Sunday with Mr. Bush's family.

Miss Lucille McAvoy and friend Miss Coleman spent Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoffel of Racine, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Kannenberg.

Mr. John Sears spent last week hunting at Delavan.

Mrs. D. M. Sears entertained a party of lady friends at a quilting party Friday afternoon.

Miss Lydia Sears is spending the week with Mrs. Bones.

Mrs. James Baker is spending a few days with friends before leaving for the west.

A large crowd attended the sale at Mrs. Shannon's Monday. Everything brought a good price.

Union Grove

Union Grove, Nov. 10.

Miss Lillian Wilmore of Milwaukee is visiting her parents here for a few days.

Mrs. William and Thomas Bufton were Burlington visitors Monday.

Mr. John Gittings was transacting business in Milwaukee Monday.

Roy Powles and family of Burlington spent Sunday with parents here.

Miss Gertrude Fritchen of Raymond is spending the week a guest of Hazel Donald.

Friends of Ella McManus will be pleased to hear that her condition is much improved after the serious accident which happened to her Thursday morning.

Dr. McCracken was a Milwaukee visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Callender were Racine callers Friday.

Mrs. Bullock and daughter Mae, were shopping in Milwaukee Saturday.

Henry Goldsworthy of Racine was calling on Union Grove friends over Sunday.

By the kindness of The Journal Printing company and the Wisconsin Telephone company the people of Union Grove and vicinity were able to hear the election returns as soon as they reached the Racine office.

Dover

Dover, Wis., Nov. 12.

Miss Annie McNamara is visiting in Kenosha this week.

Mrs. R. B. Wilson and children spent Sunday at her home in Sylvania.

Mrs. W. Ginaine is visiting in Antioch.

Mrs. Fred Anderson spent last Thursday in Racine.

Mrs. Geo. Harrington and baby John spent a few days last week with her parents, M. Gleeson and wife.

Miss Laura Baumaster is spending a few weeks with Chas. Beaumaster and wife.

D. McCarthy and family entertained a party of young ladies from Burlington last Saturday evening.

Miss S. C. Ginaine was a Chicago visitor Wednesday.

Franksville

Franksville, Nov. 12.

Mr. Henry Eilers who left here last Saturday, has returned after a touring trip through Chicago, Elgin, Algonquin and Barrington, on a wedding trip of her brother, Robert Shufeldt. He was married to Mrs. Ella Tobey of Elgin, at noon Monday.

Mr. Fitzgerald sold two car loads of milk cows Saturday at Corliss.

Mr. Robert West, Henry Hess and Will Place baled hay last week.

A partner of Mr. Foothurg on the Lewis farm has moved on the T. M. Roberts farm.

The asylum accounts may not be kept as they should be to show true results, but there is no dispute as to the excellent manner in which the affairs of the asylum are conducted and the unfortunate inmates properly cared for.

Woodworth

Woodworth, Nov. 9.

Miss Carrie Murdoch of Bristol is spending this week at N. D. Edwards.

Mr. Henry Blackmun spent Sunday with Kenosha relatives.

Miss Ida Fiddler was a Trevor visitor on Saturday and was accompanied home by her niece Miss Laura Parks.

John Clausen raised a new Freeman windmill on the farm of C. Anderson on Thursday.

Mrs. Emily Gunter recently returned from a week's visit with Mrs. Ira Burgess of Kelloggs Corners.

Miss Emma Castle is the owner of a new piano.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Upson entertained company from Libertyville, Saturday and Sunday.

Charles Gunter and family of Bristol, spent Sunday at George Shepard's.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Van Liere of Brighton, called on his parents the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Krueger were Kenosha visitors the last of the week.

Mrs. Frank Barter of Harvard, Ill., Mrs. Bryant Benson of Genoa Junction Mrs. H. B. Gaines and Miss Edith Murdoch of Bristol, were guests at the Castle home on Saturday.

Caledonia

Caledonia, Nov. 9.

Miss Grace Olle and friend of Mt. Pleasant, called on her aunt, Mrs. August Goebel, Sunday evening.

Mr. Milton Christenson of Racine visited friends in this vicinity Sunday.

Miss Celia Bell is spending some time with relatives in Kenosha.

Mr. Joseph Goebel, Sr., spent last Saturday afternoon with his son, August, and family. Mr. Goebel recently returned after a brief stay with friends at Holy Hill, Wis.

A surprise party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mutchie last Friday evening by a large circle of friends. Everybody had a fine time, after which they departed for their respective homes at a very late hour.

Mrs. August Goegel and daughters, Agnes and Margareth, spent Sunday afternoon at Thompsonville.

Thomas Bell transacted business in Racine Monday.

Paris Corners

Paris Corners, Nov. 12, 1908.

Messrs. Herbert Gunter and Chas. Sumpter were transacting business in Kenosha last Wednesday.

Miss Ida Fonk was shopping in Burlington last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Van Liere and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dixon and daughter Ruth were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gunter last Sunday afternoon.

Danzey and Minnie Sheen made an overland trip to Silver Lake last Wednesday.

Mrs. Dan Williams is spending the week with L. C. Williams and family.

Alice Rollings and children are visiting with Grandma Griffiths this week.

Mrs. Somers attended the double wedding in East Paris last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crane of Union Grove were calling on Paris relatives last Tuesday.

George Streuli spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

The Hard Times social held at Jacob Streuli's last Friday night was a very decided success, both socially and financially.

RACINE BOY FAST DRIVER

Charles Swaboda is Well Spoken of for Good Work in New Orleans Auto Races—Gets Second Place.

Charles Swaboda, a former Belle City boy, is winning considerable fame as an automobile driver in Louisiana, according to the New Orleans papers. On last Sunday he won second place in a five mile auto race in the southern city. Two years ago, Swaboda, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swaboda, reside at 1107 Hagerer street, then a machinist employed at the Mitchell Motor Car plant, started out from Racine to make his way in the world. He was then but seventeen years of age. The young man traveled around the country until last spring when he settled down in New Orleans where he worked at his trade. While there he attracted considerable attention as an automobile driver and finally was secured by Dr. J. W. Newman to drive his car in the races of last Sunday. The New Orleans Item comes out with the following in regard to the former Racine lad's work:

"Two distinct features of the auto races, which came to an end at the Fair Ground Sunday afternoon, were the driving of Swaboda in Dr. J. W. Newman's Stoddard-Dayton and the showing of the Thomas cars in two races.

"Young Swaboda, in the Stoddard-Dayton, was, next to Strang, the central figure in Sunday's racing. Swaboda drove the Stoddard-Dayton a winner in the first race, which was at five miles, open to $3,000 cars, and he again stuck to Strang like a leech in the 50-mile race, only to be put out by an accident after he had raced 32 miles. The front axle on his car broke, sending the car into the fence. Swaboda was unhurt."

SURPRISED BY ELKINS' DENIAL

TURIN, Nov. 16.—The announcement that Senator Stephen B. Elkins had issued a statement to the effect that no engagement exists between his daughter and the Duke of the Abruzzi was received here by the public with some surprise. The reported betrothal had been widely commented upon without official denial from any quarter and it was generally assumed that the Duke's courtship of the young American woman had progressed that far. All attempts to interview the duke on the subject have failed.

TAKE A TONIC FOR NEURALGIA

Highest Medical Authorities Agree on Treatment for This Painful Disease.

Neuralgia is inflammation of a nerve. This inflammation is sometimes caused by exposure to cold, sometimes by the nerve irritation arising from a decayed tooth. Of all causes, however, a general debility of the system is by far the most frequent. The most eminent nerve specialists and the greatest medical writers agree on this point. In the debilitated condition following the grip, colds, malaria and other weakening diseases, the nerves fail to receive sufficient nourishment and an inflammation results.

Authorities agree also that the proper treatment for neuralgia is to build up the strength and health of the body. A nourishing diet and tonic treatment will accomplish this but external applications, as of liniment, cannot. Where neuralgia is apparently cured it generally returns unless the general health is restored.

A tonic remedy which builds up the general health and which at the same time directly strengthens the nervous system is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This peculiar property makes them the most valuable tonic for the home treatment of neuralgia, a fact proven by the following case recently reported.

Mrs. Martha Decker, of No. 531 St. Paul avenue, Beloit, Wis., who has been cured of neuralgia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, says:

"I suffered with neuralgia ever since I was a young girl until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about five years ago. Each year the attacks became more obstinate to relieve and finally became so bad that I had to give up entirely. I suffered everything but death. I had severe cutting pains through my head and in my side. I could hardly get around for the pains pierced me like needles. My flesh would occasionally become swollen and I would then be in perfect misery. I could not sleep nor rest. My blood was poor and I lost in flesh.

"The doctor pronounced my trouble neuralgia. I took his medicine faithfully for a long time but my condition grew worse instead of better. I really thought I would never get any relief. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when I read in a paper how a case of neuralgia had been cured by their use. Soon after I began taking them I could see a change for the better. As they were the only thing that had relieved me I continued using them and was cured. I would not be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always recommend them whenever I hear any one complaining."

Every nervous sufferer should have a copy of our booklet "Nervous Disorders, a Method of Home Treatment."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. They are guaranteed to be free from opiates or any harmful drug and cannot injure the most delicate system.

First publication Oct. 20, 1908. 4t

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Kriplien, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at the special term of the county court in and for said county, to be held in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1908, beginning at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of William Kriplien for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Louis Kriplien, late of the town of Norway, in said county, deceased.

Dated October 17th, 1908.

By order of the Court,
MAX W. HECK,
County Judge.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, KINDLING WOOD, stone and lawn dressing. J. G. Tucker, 1024 Franklin St. oct21tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—WE WISH TO sell an interest in a good paying retail business in Racine. Business established for 11 years and paying from 10 to 20 per cent dividends, has never paid less than 10 per cent. Business has grown so as to require more capital. Annual sales $50,000 a year. We wish you to investigate. Address Business, care Journal. nov12tf

ELECTION IS DELAYED.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—After a week devoted principally to the work of organizing and deliberation in committee rooms, the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor resumed its sessions today. Committee reports were the first order of business. Settlement of jurisdictional fights will consume considerable time and the election of officers will not be reached until late in the week.

BIBLE STUDENTS STAND BY ALLEGED WOULD-BE MATRICIDE AT HEARING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Mae L. Otis, charged with an attempt to conspire to bring about the murder of her mother, was arraigned in the municipal court and the hearing set for November 25. Miss Otis was accompanied by a number of friends belonging to a Bible class of which she is a member.

Absolute Protection at Lowest Cost

The Fire and Burglar-Proof Vault of the Commercial & Savings Bank offers the best facilities for the Absolute Protection of valuables against destruction by fire and loss by robbery, and the cost of a Safe Deposit Box in this vault is very moderate—only

$3.00 AND UP PER YEAR

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK
RACINE, WIS.

REPORTS MUDDLED IS TUCKER CHARGE

COUNTY BOARD RESUMES ANNUAL WRANGLE OVER INSANE ASYLUM EXPENSES

IS HUGE "WHITE ELEPHANT"

Per Capita Expense is Said to Be Nearly Twice That of Other Institutions in State—Bill of $400 for "Other Services" Showed Most of Amount to Have Gone to Trustees for Extra Labors.

Charges were made at the afternoon session of the Racine County Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, by Supervisor Tucker of the town of Yorkville, that the reports of the trustees of the Racine County Insane Asylum were misleading and that the true financial condition of the institution and maintainance, were not presented. Supervisor Tucker also intimated that William Shenkenberg, chairman of the trustees, was dodging the same as he did last year and he defied anyone to show what certain charges were for in the annual report, pertaining to the services of Mr. Shenkenberg. Then Mr. Tucker called the attention of Mr. Shenkenberg to a resolution adopted at the last annual board meeting, defining certain things that he should embrace in the annual report and asked the chairman why he had ignored them. Mr. Shenkenberg looked over the resolution and said he had not seen it. Then Mr. Tucker branded the annual report given to the people as a slander on the institution and made to cover up actual conditions and he declared that he would not have his name attached to the said report for $1,000. During the debate, charges were also made that charges were made for permanent improvements that were not permanent; that instead of the institution coming pretty close to being self-sustaining, that it had run way behind. That it cost Racine county a larger amount for the maintenance of patients than almost every other asylum in the state, sometimes going over $4 per capita. Before the fire at the asylum it cost $2.38 per capita and since that time, expenses were about double and an explanation was demanded. Mr. Tucker wanted it understood that he had nothing against Mr. Shenkenberg or other trustees, but what he wanted was to get facts and find out whether the asylum was a "white elephant" on the hands of the county. With reference to other asylums paying only $2.65 per capita and Racine a much larger amount, the trustees and superintendent of the local asylum declared that it was the way the State Board of Control figured it. Mr. Shenkenberg said that the food and supplies at the asylum were good and he invited the supervisors while inspecting the institution to take notice of the food, etc. If it could be bought cheaper he would like to have them tell where and he could not see where the trustees or anyone else were squandering money. During the discussion the fact came out that the county was paying large interest on the debt. This debt was given at $100,000 and the interest 4 per cent.

The Confab Commences.

For days it was known around the court house that there would be some fun when the trustees submitted their supplementary report to the Board, hints even being sent out that the resignation of Mr. Shenkenberg would be asked for and that another man would be elected in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office expires. Practically it was the same criticisms which came up a year ago. But no resignations were asked for and considering that he was under fire, Mr. Shenkenberg was unusually mild, when called on the carpet.

The supplementary report of the trustees, composed of Shenkenberg, Johnson and Nelson, was read by Mr. Shenkenberg, and was for the last four months ending October 31, 1908.

It shows that a cement sidewalk was built from the asylum building to the railway station; cement tank built and water mains laid to the barns for fire protection and some other improvements. On June 30, 1908, there were 160 patients, 104 from Racine and 56 state and other counties; October 31, 1908 there were 164.

The financial condition June 30, 1908: In the county treasurer's hands $5,868.90; paid into county treasury up to Oct. 31, 1908, the sum of $644.25, making a total of $5,513.15.

Paid out for four months:

	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements
July	$1,646.00	$193.78
August	924.03	284.72
September	1,346.39	26.21
October	1,433.48	244.66
Total	$5,849.90	$749.37

Leaving a net balance in the asylum fund, after the state has paid the amount of $15,851.12, due the county, of $15,765.09.

In the opinion of the trustees the following amount is needed for the running of the asylum for the ensuing year:

Sustenance of 170 patients at $2.25 per week	$9,844.40
Tiling	500.00
Fencing	300.00
Manure	500.00
Contingencies	155.00
Total	$21,300.00

Of this amount there will be a balance after the state has paid the county treasurer the amount due the sum of $15,765.09. Amount to be provided for, $5,534.91.

And the trustees recommend that the balance due from state and other counties be appropriated to the asylum fund and that the sum of $5,534.91 be raised by tax and be appropriated to the asylum fund.

"Any members of the Board got any questions to ask?" queried Chairman Kamper and Supervisor Yance opened with the question of what the charges for permanent expenses meant and also whether the board had been consulted in regard to these improvements.

They Were Needed.

Mr. Shenkenberg said that the trustees had put in the cement sidewalks because they were needed and the water pips for the reason that fire protection to the barns was needed and also that the supply of water for the cattle was inadequate and he said in answer to questions that the pressure for fire protection was good, that streams of water could be thrown over the highest part of the building.

Then Mr. Tucker opened up the batteries. Alluding to the report he wanted to know what was meant by "other services," under which head was charged over $400. The detailed statement for this "other expenses" showed $243.02 for Mr. Shenkenberg; $124.70 for Trustee Johnson and $37.98 for Trustee Peter Nelson.

Mr. Tucker declared that these charges were not explained and he asked Mr. Shenkenberg for something more definite. Mr. Shenkenberg said that the charges represented services performed by the trustees in capacities other than as trustees, naming a trip to the interior of the state for the purchase of cattle and did not charge this up as trustee, but "other expenses." He further said that he sometimes took charge of the asylum when the superintendent was absent and the charges for this work came under the head of "other services."

The Truth Questioned.

Supervisor Tucker was not satisfied with the explanation and he openly said that while the report of the trustees showed a net gain there was a big loss in the operation of the institution; that one year ago when Mr. Shenkenberg was confronted with the fact he excused it by saying that it was the custom of all similar institutions to show a gain; he had made investigations by writing to all asylums and discovered that it was wholly erroneous as other asylums do not show a gain unless there was one. Then he accused Mr. Shenkenberg of having made false statements and of covering up things in his report which were not right and then said: "It is apparent that Mr. Shenkenberg has a slight regard for the truth, when he appears before this body and makes such a statement."

The Yorkville supervisor here charged that Mr. Shenkenberg disobeyed orders in not furnishing the board with a detailed statement showing the actual cost of operating the asylum and on the same page a statement showing what it would cost to care for the same number of patients at an outside institution. The chairman claimed he did not know of the resolution giving such instructions.

A White Elephant.

Mr. Tucker went on to say that when it came to the cost of maintaining the asylum, that a study of the trustees report would indicate that the county had a "white elephant" on its hands.

The gentleman was anxious to ascertain where the trouble lay and it was the duty of the board to make the closest investigation. The cost per capita Mr. Tucker said, is double of other institutions and without any apparent cause and he considered it his duty to get at the true facts. The report of the trustees he considered a farce, an imposition upon the intelligence of the people for whose enlightenment it was supposed to be. He said that the cost per capita per week for 15 years before the fire averaged $2.38 and since then it averaged $4 and he wanted to know why. The speaker desired to have it understood that he was not attacking any one, but as a county official, it was his duty to find out what was going on. He did not believe the asylum was being conducted properly and so far had received no information to change his opinion.

Mr. Shenkenberg told the Board members that the trustees were not the purchasing agents for the asylum, that work being done by the superintendent. It was true that the trustees O. K. bills and he defied anyone to show where the cost of operation could be cut and invited a close inspection when the Board visited the asylum and was confident they would find the operation economical.

Then there was a discussion as to why the purchase of horses, cattle, farm machinery, etc., were charged to permanent improvements and Superintendent Bull, of the asylum who was present, made an explanation to the Board with reference to the per capita, that this was in accordance with the rule of the Board of Control, but that the system was to be changed and cut down the apparent big cost per capita, which was only apparent just after the asylum was completed and was down with the rest of them since.

The supplementary report was referred to the asylum committee and another explosion is expected when this committee reports.

BARRELS OF BOOZE ELECTION DAY.

Burlington Standard-Democrat: There was enough whisky in Burlington Tuesday noon—election day—to give the whole county the finest kind of a jag, and then help out some of our dry friends in neighboring counties. A train on the Wisconsin Central, some thirty cars, pulled into the depot that noon loaded with whisky. It was being shipped from Belleville, Ontario, to northwestern Canada, being routed over the Grand Trunk, Wisconsin Central, Soo line and the Canadian Pacific.

BOARD INSPECTS COUNTY ASYLUM

SUPERVISORS ARE WELL PLEASED WITH CONDUCT OF HOME FOR THE INSANE

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER

Annual Visit to Institution At Gatliff Made Into Occasion of Speech Making—Mr. and Mrs. Bull Commended for Splendid Condition of Grounds and Building.

Nineteen members of the County Board of Supervisors of Kenosha county headed by Chairman H. Swann and the entire board of supervisors of Racine county with Chairman John Kamper are at the Racine County Insane Asylum this afternoon making inspection of this institution and enjoying a musical entertainment, addresses and dinner. Besides the county board, there is present Mayor Horlick, Chief of Police Baker and Judge Max W. Heck.

The board inspected the entire farm and found everything in first class condition. In fact, the farm looks better today than ever before, since the Asylum was established. In the institution there are 163 patients, well fed, well cared for, and in good health. On the farm there are 65 head of cattle, 115 hogs, 125 chickens and 10 horses. There have been raised on the farm this year 160 tons of hay, 980 bushels of potatoes, 8 tons of cabbage, 1500 bushels of oats and 2,300 bushels of corn. The septic system is one of the most interesting improvements on the farm. The garbage from the asylum goes to this system and passes through a chemical process and then it is deposited in the filtering beds and the water that appears is clear as a crystal. The electric light plant, heating system, fire protection and everything in connection with the place is up to date.

Dinner and Addresses.

Following the inspection, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, superintendent and matron were paid the highest compliment possible for the able manner in which they had conducted the asylum and taken care of the inmates. The visitors witnessed all of the patients at dinner and it was remarkable to note the behavior of all and the manner in which they are trained. After this, dinner was served to the supervisors and others in the lower hall during which the Bates orchestra furnished music. William Dalton, chairman of the committee of the whole acted as toastmaster and addresses were made by John Kemper, chairman of the board, Mayor A. J. Horlick, Chief of Police Henry Baker, Chairman Swann of Kenosha, J. M. Jordon of Kenosha, D. F. Stem of Kenosha, Judge Max Heck and many others.

Skill in Handling Insane.

Judge Heck during the first of his remarks spoke upon the seriousness of insanity and how trying it was when such unfortunates were brought before him. He mentioned during the course of his remarks that he had asked the legislature in its next session to give a means more skilled for handling these insane. He spoke of the difficulty of getting at the different cases and said that the legislature must provide a temporary detention place. Addresses were made by many others.

Gleanings.

One pound of formalin to 30 gallons of water is recommended for treating seed potatoes for scabe. Soak the potatoes in this for about an hour and a half.

A hog fed on sour swill, decayed vegetables and other offal is not fit for food, and there should be a punishment to fit the crime of such feeding.

The small stomach of a horse indicates the impropriety of long fasting. Feed three times a day at all times of the year.

It has been found that poultry, with deep angular breast bones have to be fed longer to make them look well, and will, therefore, eat a great deal more feed than the one with the plump breast bone.

A recommended remedy for mange on calves and cows it to apply to part flour sulphur and four parts vaseline to bald patches once a day.

The bull should be fed good, nourishing food, but not of a fattening nature. There should be some sort of roughage along with the corn, oats or bran he gets. He should be thrifty, but not fat; active, but not sluggish.

The hoofs of shep should be pared at least twice a year. Nature provided this animal with a rapid-growing hoof to stand the wear and tear of stony ground, but soft pastures will not wear down the hoofs fast enough and the broken horn often results in disease.

It must not be forgotten that the manure from the herd is an important item in counting the profits. It has a money value that can be realized by using it on the land, and it is worth the most the day it is produced. If allowed to become exposed to wind and weather, it will soon lose in value.

Consistency.

Baltimore American: "He is a faddest on the subject of making all his actions harmonize."

"He carries it to extremes, doesn't he?"

"I should say so! Why, when he went west to see the native Indians he wouldn't get any other kind but a scalper's ticket."

IS FOUND IN INSANE ASYLUM

MARK W. HARRINGTON LOCATED AFTER DECADE.

Scientist and Astronomer Wandered From Home Ten Years Ago, in State of Mental Aberation—Picked Up at Morris Plains.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mark W. Harrington, at one time chief of the United States weather bureau and a well known scientific man who disappeared from his home in Mount Vernon, N. J., nearly ten years ago and for whom his wife and son had been seeking ever since, it was reported today, is an inmate in the New Jersey asylum for the insane at Morris Plains. The man in the asylum believed to be Prof. Harrington was found wandering about the streets of Trenton a year ago, and was unable to give his name or any details of himself and as he carried no papers that would reveal his identity he was sent to Morris Plains. Had it not been for the chance reading of an article in a western paper by his son, Raymond Harrington, describing a patient in the asylum, the man's identity might never have been learned. The son's suspicions were aroused and his mother visited Morris Plains and there it was said identified the inmate known as "John Doe No. 8" as her husband. He did not recognize her.

Mrs. Harrington said that since the time her husband had left their home some ten years ago she had heard twice from him by letter, one coming from Raleigh, N. C., and another from Washington, D. C. He did not say in either letter why he left home.

Prof. Harrington was a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he afterward held the chair of astronomy. President Harrison appointed him chief of the weather bureau in 1891, from which office he was removed in 1895 by President Cleveland. After this Prof. Harrington became president of the university of Washington at Seattle.

DEATH MAY SAVE WOMAN FROM CELL OR MAD HOUSE

Mrs. Allen Read, Dynamiter and Blackmailer, so Weakened by Disease and Drugs That it is Feared She Will Not Live to Stand Punishment.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—Weakened by disease and drugs, Mrs. Allan Read who threatened the life of Mrs. Genevieve Phipps with dynamite last Monday, may never live to undergo the experience of prison cell or mad house in consequence of her daring attempt at extortion. Late last night information reached Chief of Police Armstrong that Mrs. Read's condition was extremely critical. The message came from her husband in whose care Mrs. Read was placed by order of the chief.

"We think she will never recover," Mr. Read told the chief. "We fear it is only a question of days, perhaps only of hours until the end comes."

This information was corroborated by Dr. R. O. Butterfield, Mrs. Read's physician. Mrs. Read has recovered somewhat from the effects of the drugs she has taken, it is said to get relief from pain. Still her mind has not cleared. She insists that she remembers nothing of what had taken place in the last week.

Should Mrs. Read grow strong again, the question will be to decide whether she shall be sent to an asylum or prosecuted under the law for assault to kill, attempted extortion and blackmail.

CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING.

Popular Bristol Couple Honored on Anniversary of Event.

Relatives from here attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hanson at Bristol, Kenosha county, on Saturday last. It was strictly a family affair but a large gathering of relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are former residents and were married in this village twenty-five years ago and naturally have very many friends who unite in extending congratulations.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Fales and Jenks Machine company, which employs 40 hands, will go on full basis next Tuesday.

FITCHBURG, Mass.,—The plant of Iver Johnson company, manufacturers of firearms and bicycles, will be operated six days a week beginning Saturday.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—The Mount Pleasant company, organized to develop the coal underlying the St. Xavier's Academy property at Beatty Station on the eve of the business depression last fall, announced yesterday that operations will begin Monday, when 125 coke ovens will be fired. The Fort Palmer Coal and Coke company started its new plant near Ligonier this week. The H. C Frick company has fired 30 coke ovens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—A million dollar order for new Pullman coaches intended for use on limited trains between San Francisco and Portland and Los Angeles has been placed by the officials of the Southern Pacific company, according to announcement made today. In addition to this another expenditure of $1,000,000 is to be made for 220 passenger coaches for use on the lines of the Pacific coast.

STATE QUARANTINES CATTLE

WILL STAMP OUT DEADLY FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Livestock Commission Will Have Appropriation of $26,000, Together With Full Rights to Condemn and Kill and Will Eradicate Infectious Ailment.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13.—The full power of the state is to be used to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, a cattle ailment of a highly contagious character, which appeared in four counties of the upper Susquehanna valley. Today the state livestock sanitary board met in special session and after hearing State Veterinary Pearson's statement of conditions in the infected district, reinforced the federal government's quarantine against cattle going into or out of Union, North Umberland, Columbia and Montour counties by a state quarantine and further ordered that all infected cattle be killed and the owners reimbursed by the state for the loss of the animals.

Gov. Stuart took a personal interest in the matter and directing State Veterinary Pearson to take all means to eradicate the disease arranging that the appropriation of the board amounting to $26,000 be put at the disposal of the officers. The state will cooperate with the federal government which may bear a part of the expense.

WAGES WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

BOARD OF HEALTH STRIKES AT MILK SUPPLY.

Racine Farmers Must Have Cattle Properly Tested Before Product Can Be Shipped to Chicago—Only Licensed or Graduated Veterinarians Eligible.

Hundreds of cans of milk are shipped from Racine county to Chicago every morning. To estimate the number of gallons would be difficult. Farmers who furnish this milk are considerably interested at present because the board of health of Chicago has secured the passage of an ordinance requiring the testing for tuberculosis, of all cows furnishing milk or like products for that city before January 1, 1909.

On this account it is necessary and also important that the farmers and others interested would be well informed on the rules prescribed by the Chicago board to govern such tests, so that they may not employ persons not properly qualified to make such tests and then be compelled to retest, thereby causing additional trouble and expense. The rules are very definite and strict. The tests may be made by licensed graduate veterinarians, federal or state veterinarians, state and dairy milk inspectors.

All tested animals shall bear an indestructible tag indicating the series, and also the number assigned to the animal. Initials of those making the tests must appear on the card.

DR. EVANS WANTS STATE JOB

Racine Man After Position of State Veterinarian Made Vacant by Resignation of David Roberts.

A movement is on foot in this city to place a Belle City man in the position of State Veterinarian which Dr. David Roberts of Waukesha recently resigned. Dr. C. E. Evans is the man mentioned in connection with the position and many of his friends are working to secure his nomination. The matter has already been taken before the authorities at Madison and it is understood that the suggestion of the Racine man's name is looked upon with favor.

Two years ago when John Roberts, brother of the present incumbent, died, Mr. Evans was prominently mentioned for the position. The office carries a salary of $2500 annually and the duties require about one-half of the officer's time.

The appointment of Dr. Robert's successor will not be made public until the beginning of the year when the resignation of the present official goes into effect.

ENROLLMENT IS VERY HIGH

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—The new directory of the university shows 3,237 students in attendance, exclusive of the winter dairy and agriculture courses and the summer session. With these added the total attendance will exceed 4,500. The freshman class this year numbers 949, an increase of 106 over that of last year. The largest increase in attendance is in the college of agriculture which this year has 228, an increase of 79, or nearly 54 per cent. The three new courses established this year all have a good enrollment. The new two year middle course in agriculture has twenty-seven students, the new course in mining engineering twenty-one, the new course in chemistry thirty-nine.

Astonished.

Houston Post: "Just think," exclaimed the sweet boy graduate, "I have secured a position already and the head of the firm has promised to pay me what I am worth."

"Well, what of it?"

"I did not think there was that much money in the world."

CARE OF WINTER PLANTS

Advice to Those Who Would Have Beautiful House Gardens, Extending the Glories of Summer Through the Months of Cold.

This is the second installment of a series of winter gardening stories. It will be followed in a short time by a third and final number.

Lilies for Fall Planting.

Lillium Harrisii, the true Bermuda Easter lily, is one of the greatest acquisitions to floricultural made in many years. Their profusion of bloom, the remarkably short time required to bring them into flower, and the certainty to produce abundant bloom and also the ease with which they can be manipulated to be flowered at any desired period, such as Christmas, Easter, and other special occasions, render them invaluable. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, pure waxy white, of great substance, and if cut as soon as they are open, or partially open, they can be kept for two weeks.

A short time only is required to bring them into bloom. A succession of bloom can be kept up from November to May by bringing the pots of rooted bulbs in from cold frames at intervals throughout the winter. The quantity of bloom produced is marvelous. The average production of bulbs five to seven inches in circumference, even when forced, is from five to eight flowers, and of bulbs seven to nine inches, eight to twelve flowers; and if desired, a second crop of flowers, frequently equal to the first, can be secured the same season by drying the plants off for a time after blooming and then again starting them.

Blooming plants in pots form typical Easter offerings and presents, for decoration of window, table, house or church. Nothing is more appropriately beautiful and highly appreciated. Thousands upon thousands are sold in the large cities every winter for this purpose. As a garden lily it is of great beauty, being entirely hardy except in northern climates, where it requires a protection of leaves or litter to the depth of five or six inches.

Care of Pot Plants.

Plants in pots may be compared to caged birds, both being in unnatural conditions. Their requirements must be filled, or results will be unsatisfactory. A free bird, or a free plant, having the air of mother earth around them, can resist winds, and dust, and dryness and many other things that interfere with growth; but when in cages or pots, they are entirely at the mercy of those who own them. Birds generally fare better than plants, for it is not uncommon to see plants sitting in windows and on railings of verandas, day after day, exposed to sun, winds and dryness; the pots are porus and the roots of the plants are close against the side, they soon become hard and dry and incapable of transmitting supplies to the leaves and stems. The plant itself exposed to winds and dryness, reaches a pitiable condition, and life soon becomes a matter of simple endurance, depending entirely upon its powers of resistance. The supply of water is often deficient, the dry pot absorbing a great deal, and most of the water running down on the outside of the ball, the center of the ball being dry.

Pot plants growing in exposed places should have double pots or pot covers, much injury being done by the exposure of the porus clay of the pots to drying influences. There are certain plants that can bear exposure to adverse influences, better than others. Among them are yuccas, aloes, fourcroyas, palms, draucenas, asparagus sprengeri and a few other plants with thick leathery leaves. Plants in pots should never be allowed to become dry. Neglect of this kind once may cause more damage to the roots of a plant than it can repair in a month. The ends of a root are supplied with mouths or ducts, through which they absorb moisture or nutriment. If these are destroyed by drying or decayed by over-watering, the source of supply is cut off from the plant. It has put out new roots before it can regain its vigor. Hence the importance of care in watering.

New or dry pots should be soaked in water before potting plants, so as to fill the pores, or they will absorb moisture from the soil and dry out the roots. It is a good plan to protect potted plants with covers or set them inside of a second pot to keep plant from drying out. The roots near the sides of the pots are easily dried in sun or draught. Covers or double pots shade them. Covers can be made of rice mattings, and various other materials, or pot covers can be purchased ready made.

Plant rooted cuttings in 2 and 2½ inch pots, and report into larger sizes as the pots fill up with the roots. Small plants should never be put into large pots, but advanced as they gain size and strength. If over-potted, the soil becomes sodden before the plant grows large enough to require room. It grows slowly and often makes a complete failure. In re-potting, turn the pot over, face down, placing the fingers across the top to hold the plant and gently tap the edge of the pot on the edge of the table or potting bench. The plant will slip out easily and their roots can be examined and plant slipped back in the pot, or potted on, as desired.

If the roots have reached the outside of the ball and formed a network around it, it requires a larger pot.

The Care of Ferns.

Most Ferns, especially those offered in greenhouses, are shade-loving. Their native homes are in canyons, or under trees in moist places, where the air is quiet, and their fronds are not disturbed. Many of them are from tropical countries and quite a number have originated in greenhouses, either as spores or from spores, as their seeds are called. Adiantume, or maiden-hair ferns, are more difficult to manage in the house, because they will not long survive the dry air of rooms, owing to the extreme delicacy and small size of their pinnules, which are sometimes almost as delicate as gauze. They are sensitive to dryness of the air, though they will often do well in shaded places outside, in lath houses, or shady verandas, and only the few succeed with them in the house. Many other kinds are admirably suited for house culture; among the different varieties are Nephrolepis, of which the Boston fern is one, the Asplonium Belangerie, Woodwardia, a native California fern, and Dicksonia Antarctica.

Watering.

Ferns should not be placed in halls or situations exposed to draughts. They require great care in watering. People often think they have watered their plants when the water has only gone over the surface and around the sides of the pots, the center of the ball being still quite dry. This is especially the case when the pots are filled with roots. It is necessary that the ball should be thoroughly soaked. There is no regular rule as to the time for watering. Plants in vigorous growth require more frequent watering. Evaporation, also, has much to do with it. On dry, warm days, when evaporation is great, water may be needed twice a day, while if the air is cool and moist, two or three days might intervene without water. A healthy vigorous plant absorbs much water, while a delicate one can absorb but little. The soil should be examined always, and if dry, watered; if not refrain from watering. A dry pot is tapped, gives a hollow sound like a ripe watermellon, while one that is wet gives a dull, heavy sound that indicates moisture.

When leaves shrivel and turn yellow, the soil has been too dry; if they turn yellow without shriveling, it indicates too much water has been given. In either case, the roots have been abused and lost their power of absorption.

Hardy Flowering Bulbs.

One of the most common mistakes of amateurs is to try too many things at once; a dozen or two bulbs of different kinds and all of unfamiliar aspect are attempted, the result is usually unsatisfactory, and failure is more or less imminent. Better get a goodly number of one or more, not over two kinds for the first year, and each year add something else. The best and most satisfactory bulbs are not at all expensive, if one is willing to begin with the old and and established varieties of merit. Let novelties alone until you know all that there is to be learned and all there is to be enjoyed from the old friends.

Of all flower loving bulbs, the first place must be unquestionably given to the tulip. Prepare the bed as for all other bulbs, save perhaps the narcissus, by spading deeply in an open, sunny place where shade never comes in the summer. A light, porous soil is best; it must not be stiff and clayey. Most essential of all, is perfect drainage. This condition of drainage is not so essential during the period of growth, when the bulbs will submit to considerable moisture, as it is during the period of rest in the summer time. It is for this reason that the beds should be fully exposed to the summer sun, and should receive no artificial watering, unless exceedingly dry, when a little will do no especial harm.

Plant the bulbs as early as possible in the autumn, about four inches deep, that is, four inches from the top of the bulb. If one does not mulch in the winter, plant even deeper than this. The bulbs should be planted about four inches apart every way. Raise the surface of the bed so that no water will stand upon it. The common practice is to mulch the beds with a covering of old manure or straw during the winter. The bulbs are very hardy, and freezing does not kill them. Alternate thawing and freezing does, however, weaken their vitality.

The bulbs begin to make their appearance through the ground early in March, and it is no harm to remove any covering at this time in order to check their too rapid growth. The early varieties begin blossoming the first week in April, the later ones continue beyond the middle of May. If the beds are to be used during the summer, as they should be to prevent their unsightly appearance, plant such flowers as do not root deeply and do not require much watering.

A Vanished Town.

Indianapolis Star: Like the story of Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village," is that of Leesburg, southeast of Spokane, at one time the largest city in the State of Idaho. The population in its palmy days, during the summer of 1867, reached 5,000, and fortunes were panned out of the gravel by miners who flocked into the district from all parts of the country. The production of gold dust in that year amounted to $10,000,000. To-day the place has a postmaster and a Chinese prospector and his slant-eyed spouse. They are the pioneers of the camp, where white men once sought and found riches in the beds of auriferous gravel.

Children at the Table.—For Racine Journal—It has been wisely said that children's conduct at the table reflects credit or condemnation upon their elders in an unmistakable manner. The child taking lunch with a neighbor shows just the degree of refinement to which he is accustomed, and children may be early taught that whatever refinement they possess is evident in the way they take their food. The correct way of eating may easily become a habit, and it is at the home table that dainty habits, or those quite the reverse become settled. Mothers should pay strict attention to this part of a child's education and start it in the right habits. Above all the little ones should not be snubbed for their attempts to add to the general conversation, neither should they be permitted to be so much in evidence that their friends and parents are forced to keep in the background. If one takes pains to always have the table neat and clean, it teaches the children to be more particular at the table. A liberal use of small cloths not only adds to the appearance of the table but saves the table cloth from such frequent washings, and the napkins and tray cloths can be kept soft and white with very little rubbing by putting them to soak over night in a strong pearline suds and any thing that saves rubbing is a genuine saving to the fabric. Children have rights, and one of their rights is to be corrected in private. The wise mother never wounds her child by public reproof, nor embarrasses the rest of the family and sympathetic guests by nagging and fault finding in their presence and especially at the table where little accidents so often occur.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Marriage Problems.—That marriages are made in heaven is one of those proverbial sayings that everybody accepts, but nobody thinks of believing. Most people who know anything of the world know that the matches of society are made in back drawing rooms and wherever those of the middle classes are arranged they certainly display no more signs of celestial origin than the former. In most cases the girl today conducts her own affairs, and no well brought up mother thinks of being shocked when her daughter says, "Mamma, let me introduce Mr. So-and-so; I have just accepted him." She may withold the maternal blessing, until she has satisfied herself as to her future son-in-law's prospects, but the actual value of the maternal blessing being nil, it is more than probable that the bridal couple will not find it altogether indispensible.

Whatever the matchmaking proclivities of the modern girl may be, it is, however, evident, in view of the surplus of women, that a large proportion of the former are doomed to spinsterhood, while, owing to certain social restrictions, many more who might otherwise have married have had to remain single simply from lack of opportunity.

Of course, there are girls—we all know them—who will manage to get married under any circumstances. If they never met more than one man in their lives they would marry him, just as there are others, who, no matter how many men they know, will never find a husband among them; while these, however, are more or less exceptional, it is certain that a large number of women never marry simply for the reason that they move in a limited circle, which possibly does not include a single eligible man.

To the rescue of these forlorn maidens comes the matrimonial agent, and, judging from the publications of one foreign firm, it is not only justifiable, but fills "a long felt want."

Two things at once impress themselves on reading these advertisements—first, that, strange as it may seem, the majority appear perfectly genuine; and secondly, one marvels that so many—according to their own account—eminently desirable individuals should not have been snapped up long before they reached the state of desperation impelling them to inscribe their needs in a matrimonial auction list.

Hasty Dressing Evil.—Never boast that you can dress in five minutes.

No woman who has any respect for her appearance will attempt to dress in double that time.

It is true in dressing, as in everything else, that where there is a great haste there is little speed.

It is particularly trying for any woman to dress in a hurry.

She gets flurried and in her attempt to put in pins sticks her fingers and probably stains her blouse with blood.

Buttons come off, laces break, gloves and veils cannot be found.

When at last she is ready she is conscious of appearing her worst, instead of at her best.

The five minutes dressing habit is one that the carefully dressed woman will never indulge in.—Exchange.

How to Keep Young.—Some one once asked a woman how it was she kept her youth so wonderfully. Her hair was snow-white, she was 80 years old and her energy was waning; but she never impressed one with the idea of age, for her heart was still young in sympathy and interests. And this was her answer: "I know how to forget disagreeable things. I tried to master the art of saying pleasant things. I did not expect too much of my friends. I kept my nerves well in hand and did not allow them to bore other people. I tried to find any work that came to hand congenial."

Baby Needs Sleep.—For the first few weeks the baby should average from twenty-one to twenty-two hours' sleep out of twenty-four.

With proper training a child can be taught to sleep almost the whole night through, and the time to begin to train him is in the first twenty-four hours.

Regular hours of feeding should be established, and [illegible] the stomach for at least six hours during the night should be the rule. No stomach can remain in a healthy condition for any legth of time if it is never allowed to rest.

For Beauty Sleep.—Beauty sleep, to fulfill its name, must be taken under certain marked conditions or it fails to accomplish its purpose. For instance, ventilation and proper temperature form a more important part in the treatment, for there should be a free circulation of air and no draught. To secure fresh air it is better that the windows shall be open at the top than at the bottom, for the former way makes it possible for impurities to escape from the room, says the New York evening Telegram. By all means the most hygienic way of fixing a window for the night is to open it at both the top and bottom, so that pure, cold air may be entering constantly to take the place of the warm, impure atmosphere which is leaving. Sixty degrees is an excellent temperature for the sleeping room, and to regulate the air may not be overheated. Those persons who can endure greater cold need not fear to have it, for the lungs will never be injured by such treatment. On the contrary, the more cold, fresh air that is given them to inhale the more healthy will be their condition, making the complexion clearer and the eye brighter. It is also soothing to the nerves and by this proper atmosphere real "beauty sleep" is more or less insured.

Doing One Thing Well.—Every girl can do one thing well if she will only take the trouble to find out what that thing is. The difficulty is that she often looks in the opposite direction; she wants to do something great and showy or nothing at all. But there are other talents within her reach if she will only look, and these talents may be such a comfort to her in her dark hours that they will make her life better and happier for both herself and those about her. It is the girl who does things in this world who is attractive to men and to her own sex. You may not be able to do great things, to paint great pictures or to sing in grand opera, but you can learn to make bright little things for yourself and your friends, and perhaps to play the light "catchy" airs of the day, so that your friends will enjoy them, and if you can't do anything else, cultivate the art of talking brightly and of being sympathetic. The girl who puts her own grief as much as possible aside—is happier herself and makes those about her happy.—Cooking Club Magazine.

Use of Disinfectants.—Every household needs disinfecting, and the proper use of "the ordinary deodorizers" is knowledge that every good housekeeper should have. Not only do these useful things make a house pleasanter to live in, but they also make it healthful. So many good disinfectants are on the market at the present time that there is a wise choice for the careful woman. They are classed under three headings:

Disinfectants which purify the water, air, clothes, etc., antiseptics that arrest putrefaction, and deodorizers that destroy disagreeable smells.

Heat, of course, is a powerful disinfectant, and boiling water may be used when it is practicable and possible to reach the spot to be disinfected.

When obliterating traces of disease—measles, scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria—burn sulphur in the room after stopping all cracks and crevices with newspapers, so that it will be air tight. During the illness a sheet saturated with a solution of carbolic acid should be hung over the doorways, even when the doors are shut, to protect the other members of the family from possible contagion.

The Natural Walk.—The natural manner of walking is with the feet slightly outward. If the feet of the child are of the pigeon-toed variety or that more usual form, vulgarly called turkey-toed, where the feet turn almost at right angles, care should be taken at once to counteract these evils by exercise.

Taking Out Candle Grease.—Hold a bit of hot iron or steel over the spot. A knife blade will do. Hold it about half an inch over the grease until the latter melts. Then cover with blotting paper and set a warm iron on the paper to absorb the grease.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A raw egg swallowed will detach a fishbone in the throat.

To clean a copper kettle rub the kettle with powdered bath brick and paraffin and then polish it with dry brick dust or whiting.

The torn leaf of a book can be mended by pasting new, white tissue paper over it with transparent paste. The print will show through.

When pouring out tea one sometimes is annoyed to find the tea will run down the spout. To prevent this rub a little butter around the outside of the spout.

Slightly dampen the edge of a new table linen with soapy water after the hem has been turned, and when dry the cloth will be like soft linen to sew through.

To close windows at the top, place a common screw eye in the top of the upper sash and a hook in the end of a stick, and the window can be lowered and raised easily.

Tan boots, when mud-stained, may be cleaned with a cut raw potato. Leave them till dry, then apply boot cream or beeswax and turpentine, and polish as usual.

If housewives who dislike to find worms when cutting apples would first put the fruit in cold water they would find that the worms would leave the apples and come to the surface of the water.

When thin tumblers stick together, and there is danger of breaking them, do not try to pull them apart, but put them into a pan of warm suds. In a short time they can be easily separated.

After washing lace curtains lay a blanket on the floor in some empty room; spread the curtains on the blanket, stretching them carefully, and they will keep their place without any fastening.

No polish should ever be used for lacquered articles. If once applied the metal polish will spoil the surface of the lacquer. Lacquered goods should be rubbed up with a leather, and, if dirty, washed with a little warm water and soap.

When washing windows take a piece of chamois skin and wring it out of perfectly clean water and wash the window off. It is not necessary to dry or polish the window, as the chamois skin never leaves the window glass streaked.

Buy a strip of asbestos cloth at the hardware store and use small squares to interline your iron-holders. Keep a good-sized piece fastened to your ironing board to save the sheet, and lay a square under the table pad where the meat platter rests.

When housecleaning if varnish or paint stains get on the hands do not try to wash off the stains before rubbing kerosene over the hands. This will cut the paint or varnish and there will be no difficulty at all in cleaning the hands. It is also a good method for cleaning out old plant brushes.

In a very small kitchen a hinged table is very important. Get a good-sized square board, or two boards clamped together, and fasten with strong hinges near a window. It will be necessary to have a support fastened beneath. When not in use the board lies against the wall. It is handy when taking pies, cakes or bread from the oven and serves to hold dishes when the kitchen table is crowded with cooking utensils. Cover the board with an oilcloth the color of the paint in the kitchen.

FOR THE TABLE.

The secret of cooking game is constant basting. It should be underdone and full of gravy.

Pare potatoes and cover with cold water for an hour before cooking, and they will be less liable to turn dark after they are boiled.

Indian Puddings.—Wet six tablespoonfuls of Indian meal with enough milk to moisten. Add to one cupful of hot milk and cook until it thickens. Add one cupful of molasses, one quart of milk and salt to taste, stir well, pour into buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven three hours.

Eggless Fruit Cake.—Cream one-half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, sifted with two and one-half cupfuls of flour. Add one cupful of seeded raisins dusted with some of the flour.

Delicious Rice Waffles.—To one cupful of cold boiled rice add half a tablespoonful of melted butter, two cupfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of baking powder, two eggs whipped light, and flour to make thin batter. Beat all the ingredients well together and bake as you would other waffles, taking pains to grease the irons very thoroughly, so that the rice may not stick.—Christian Terhune Herrick.

Rye Meal Biscuit.—Two cups milk scalded; one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water, three cups bread flour, one-fourth cup melted shortening, one-third cup brown sugar, one level teaspoonful salt, two and one-half cups rye meal. Cool the milk until lukewarm and add the yeast and flour. Beat thoroughly and let stand until light. Then add the shortening, sugar, salt and rye meal. Beat well and let rise until double in bulk. Knead and shape into small biscuit; place in a buttered baking pan and let rise until double, then bake for twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

HEALTH NOTES.

Wind colic is promptly relieved by essence of peppermint taken in a little warm water.

Remember that an early and an unvaried bedtime is kindness to a young child, not to mention the mother or nurse who has it all day.

A little cold water dashed over the chest and back of a baby or young child after the bath and followed by a brisk rubbing will often prevent sensitiveness to colds.

Wet blotting paper in a strong solution of saltpeter, dry it and burn a piece three inches square on a plate in the sleeping room. It will afford quick relief from asthma.

Many people with delicate digestions who can eat no other food will find they can take without difficulty—except to the palate—white of an egg mixed with a little salt. This specially pleasant form of food can be made more palatable by mixing it with the juice of an orange.

It is very helpful to bathe the eyes every night before going to bed. Dust accumulates on the lids and between the lashes and causes them to smart. An excellent method of cleaning them is the old-fashioned one of dabbing the lids with a piece of cotton well dipped in a solution of boric acid.

Sufficient sleep will do much toward making the eyes look bright if one is in good physical condition. Morning and night and several times through the day open and shut them in an eye cup three-quarters full of a 5 per cent solution of boracic acid. This is a gentle tonic. A girl of 18 years requires certainly nine hours' sleep every night and sometimes ten.

WEDS BEGGAR SWEETHEART

Elmer E. Cain United to Catherine Livingstone, Wauwatosa Woman Who Stole to Support Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Elmer E. Cain, member of the Wisconsin legislature, and Catherine Livingston, the girl who confessed that she begged and stole for him, were married yesterday afternoon after being fined for disorderly conduct.

The marriage took place in the court of Justice Arns, of "marriage mill" repute, and was attended by the mothers of the principals, the detectives who arrested them in the Randolph Hotel a week ago, and several friends from Wauwatosa, Wis., the home of the pair.

Immediately after the marriage all the party except the policemen left for the Milwaukee suburb, where the couple, it is said, will live at the Livingston home.

An incident of the strange wedding was the waiting of Municipal Judge Dicker, who heard their case, to marry them. After they had been fined Cain promised to return to court at 2 o'clock and be married by the judge. The judge waited long past the hour. He attempted to learn of their whereabouts and expressed fears that the young man had abandoned the girl. It was not until late in the evening that he was informed of the fact that the ceremony had taken place in Justice Arns' office.

Victims Show Sympathy.

Sympathy for the girl who turned thief and beggar to support the man she loved caused the two women from whom she had stolen to drop their charges.

ASKED AID OF POORMASTER

Mrs. Raub, Former Racine Woman, Finally Given Ticket Out of Waukegan to Get Rid of Her.

WAUKEGAN, Nov. 14.—Poormaster Edward Conrad states that while he gave Mrs. Raub a ticket to get out of town, and she subsequently used it to elope, that he had refused her several times to give her ticket or money.

He says she bothered him a great deal and that he insisted he would do nothing for her. Finally, the woman started in on other county officials and she pestered them to death and they finally requested the poormaster to give her a ticket in order to get rid of her. She was accordingly given a ticket in order to put a stop to her annoyance and she left town.

APPROVES RACINE STREETS.

Appleton Newspaper Favors Narrowing Down of Residence Thoroughfares.

Appleton Post: Some cities in this state, notably Racine, have of late been adopting the plan of making residence streets narrow, so far as the paved part of them is concerned, the rest of the street at the sides being given over to parking, trees, grass and flower beds. Not only does the parking greatly improve the appearance of the streets, but the reduction in width of the paved portion of the thoroughfare considerably reduces the cost of the street improvement when an expensive material is put down and makes it possible to use a more desirable and expensive material at the same cost as less desirable and cheaper material on a wider street. It is a good thing to keep in mind, however, when thinking about street improvement.

WE MUST SAVE OUR COAL

By Andrew Carnegie.

Unless there be careful husbanding, or revolutionizing inventions, or some industrial revolution comes which can not now be foreseen, the greater part of that estimated 2,500,000,000,000 tons of coal forming our original heritage will be gone before the end of the next century, say 200 years hence.

Still more wasteful than our processes of mining are our methods of consuming coal. Of all the coal burned in the power plants of the country, not more than from 5 to 10 per cent of the potential energy is actually used; the remaining 90 to 95 per cent is absorbed in rendering the smaller fraction available in actual work.

There is at present no known remedy for this. These wastes are not increasing; fortunately, through the development of gas-producers, internal-combustion engines, and steam turbines, they are decreasing; yet not so rapidly as to affect seriously the estimates of increase in coal consumption. We are not without hope, however, of discoveries that may yet enable man to convert potential into mechanical energy direct, avoiding the waste.

COUNTY ASYLUM IN FINE CONDITION

INSTITUTION AT GATLIFF CALLED MODEL FOR ENTIRE STATE TO FOLLOW.

FARM IS VERY WELL KEPT

Outbuildings Are Clean and in Best Possible Shape, While Noxious Weeds Have Been Eliminated From the Land—Patients to Be Entertained By Music and Literary Programs.

Conditions found at the Racine County Insane asylum yesterday, by the members of the Kenosha and Racine county boards of supervisors, as well as others, who went there on a tour of inspection, proved a revelation. It was expected that a fine building and farm would be seen, but the manner in which the institution is conducted and operated, at once classed it as the model asylum of this state, for the care of the unfortunate people deprived of their reason.

Only a few years ago the entire farm was overrun with weeds; there were Canada thistles and other obnoxious plants and there was hardly a semblance of cultivation. Today there is not a weed to be seen; the land is cleaned, the fields plowed; neatness prevails at every hand.

An inspection of the pump house, the laundry, the electrical plant, heating, barns, in fact every outbuilding, resulted in finding no defects. Cattle, hogs, chickens and other stock well kept, etc., while the supply of hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes and other farm products are all in and of the best variety.

Health and Fire.

The fire protection is as perfect as it is possible to get for an isolated institution; the septic sewer is perfect and all of the garbage and secretions from the closets, etc., are absorbed by this process. For more than an hour the crowd inspected this system and the filter beds, from which the water emanates pure as crystal. Even the little cemetery where the dead are buried, is near and at the head of every grave is placed a marble slab, neatly numbered and when friends are desirous of ascertaining where their relatives are buried there is no trouble finding the grave.

Inside of the buildings the floors are clean as snow, the walls decorated; heat and ventilation perfect; the 163 patients healthy and all contented. The discipline is perfect and the food wholesome, and good as served on any ordinary table of the city homes.

Much Credit Due.

While there may have been criticism as to the manner reports are made and some other like things by the board of supervisors; Mr. and Mrs. Bull, superintendent and matron, as well as the trustees, are deserving of the highest praise for the conditions and perfect home given the insane. The cost to the tax-payers of the city is considerable, to be sure, but it is doubtful if there is one who begrudges it and could help but be pleased to observe the contentment in evidence among these people.

The addresses made yesterday were all laudatory to the institution and its management and were deserved. Mayor Herlick was very much pleased and he said so, it being the first time he had attended a gathering of that kind. His comments upon the institution and manner of conducting it were to the point. He also brought forth some laughter when he alluded to an alleged promise that was made by Toastmaster Dalton, that the city would be treated better by the county board this year.

The address of Judge Heck was also a splendid one and his statement that he would make an effort to get a place of detention for the people believed to be insane, pending investigation, was received with great applause.

Music for Insane.

Dr. S. Sorenson, asylum physician, made an address which attracted attention. The physician advanced the theory of entertainment for the patients once a month or oftener, suggesting musical and literary programs and perhaps a dance. It was his idea that changes of this kind always do the poor inmates a world of good, and revive their minds. As a result of this talk it is probable that entertainments of this kind will be arranged during the winter.

Trustee Shenkenberg made a short address in which he thanked the members of the board of supervisors; Mr. and Mrs. Bull and all others for assistance during the year.

Today the members of the board are out inspecting the Racine county house.

FEAR LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

Friends of Murdered Mississippi Woman May Take Vengeance.

SENATOBIA, Miss., Nov. 14.—Fears are entertained that six negroes under arrest here, charged with the murder of Bess Veazey of Arkabutla Creek, may be lynched. The negroes were brought here last night from Arkabutla and reports from that place say there is much excitement there and that crowds are gathering.

POPE URGES PEACE

ROME, Nov. 14.—The pope has instructed the vatican representatives accredited to the powers that probably will take part in the expected congress to settle the Balkan situation to use their influence in favor of peace.

Where the Door Opens Constantly

You can quickly heat and keep cozy the draughty hall or cold room—no matter what the weather conditions are—and if you only knew how much real comfort you can have from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

you wouldn't be without one another hour. Turn the wick as high or as low as you please—there's no danger—no smoke—no smell—just direct intense heat—that's because of the smokeless device. Beautifully finished in nickel and japan—ornamental anywhere. The brass font holds 4 quarts, giving heat for 9 hours. It is light in weight—easily carried from room to room. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo** Lamp meets the need of the student—a bright, steady light—ideal to read or study by. Made of brass—nickel plated, latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer does not carry Perfection Oil Heater and Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

THE OPENING OF THE TARIFF HEARINGS.

Chicago Record-Herald: One of the conditions of "genuine" tariff revision is knowledge of the facts and factors not only here but in Europe. The house committee on ways and means has just opened a series of public hearings in order to learn the views of the interests affected. It began with the first schedule, "chemicals, oils and paints," and already interesting testimony has been submitted.

Agreement among the witnesses is not to be expected. Some will demand the maintenance of existing duties, some will favor increases, and others will urge reductions. Legislation is generally a compromise, and if a compromise is to be fairly satisfactory, all sides must be heard and cross-examined. It is important that the advocates of liberal and downward revision should be as strongly represented at the present hearings, preliminary as they are, as the supporters of the Dingley rates.

What, however, the hearings are certain to make clear is that the fanatical standpatters are altogether mistaken in their professed view that the task of revision can be confined either to the administrative phase, as Mr. Dalzell imagines, or to the mere addition of a maximum scale to the present one, as Speaker Cannon intimated the other day. Nothing could be more [illegible] the notion that reconciling court decisions, curing minor defects in custom house practice and introducing retaliatory features into the tariff for special circumstances will be accepted by the people or by the enlightened business interests as the fulfillment of the revision pledge.

The more representative, many-sided and complete the hearings are, the more difficult it will be for the reactionaries to oppose with any measure of success the kind of revision the tariff needs and the victorious candidates in the recent election definitely and unequivocally promised.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Milwaukee Free Press: It was not to be expected that Mr. Bryan would adopt any other than his old attitude, that the will of the American voter was being thwarted by some great capitalistic force of evil. Still, in the face of the overwhelming manner in which that voter has just made himself heard, one might have looked for a little less vociferous emphasis on this point.

With even less grace comes the reassertion that the Democratic party has accomplished more out of power during the last twelve years than the Republican party has accomplished in office. No good citizen will wish to under-estimate the force for righteousness in public life which Mr. Bryan has been, or any other Democrat who has labored in the cause of popular government; but an assertion which can offer no deeds to back it certainly sounds exceedingly stale when it is forced out of its proper campaign setting.

Mr. Bryan is wholly himself again when he writes "The Democratic party could not exist as a plutocratic party" and rings in his stock phrase about "the oppression of the struggling masses." That is the point which he never fails to reach, where all save his blind admirers are forced to quit his leadership.

That he could not eliminate this demagogic appeal to class prejudice even in his post-election "summary" reveals that [illegible] is incurable.

Whatever of conviction the rest of his proclamation may possess, it is shattered by this doubt when he brings forth the old bogies that have made him impossible to the bulk of his sane and thoughtful fellow citizens.

Fitting Up the Flat.

Washington Herald: "What's this?" asked Mr. Youngbub as he picked up [illegible].

"It's an [illegible] saucepan," explained Mrs. Youngbub, with superior wisdom. "It must be the latest thing."

S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

No case of contagious blood poison is ever cured until the last particle of the virus has been removed from the circulation. The least taint left in the blood will sooner or later, cause a fresh outbreak of the trouble, with all its hideous and destructive symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper colored splotches, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc. No other medicine so surely cures contagious blood poison as S. S. S. It goes down into the blood and steadily and surely drives out every particle of the infection. It absolutely and perfectly purifies the blood, and leaves this vital fluid as fresh, rich and healthy as it was before the destructive virus of contagious blood poison entered the circulation. S. S. S. quickly takes effect on the blood, and gradually the symptoms disappear, the health is improved, the skin cleared of all spots, sores and other blemishes, the hair stops coming out, the mouth and throat heal and when S. S. S. has cleansed the system of the poison no trace of the disease is left. S. S. S. cures contagious blood poison because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers, tested and proven for more than forty years. Book on this disease with suggestions for home treatment, and any medical advice sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Five Strong Reasons for Fall Painting

1. In the fall the surface is thoroughly dry. During the spring, a surface which needs repainting is sure to contain moisture and dampness or frost, and it cannot be successfully painted until it has thoroughly dried out.

2. When the wood is dry, it absorbs more of the paint. The paint penetrates deeper into the wood, therefore gets a firmer hold on it, giving the paint coating greater tenacity or holding qualities.

3. Paint cannot be applied as successfully in damp, cloudy or unsettled weather as in warm, sunny weather. In the fall the weather is more settled and uniform and is warmer, therefore it is an excellent time for painting.

4. A house needs its protecting coat of paint more in the winter months than at any other time. A house in need of repainting should never be allowed to go over the winter without this protection.

5. It is easier to keep moisture and dampness out by applying a coat of paint when the surface is dry, than it is to get moisture or dampness out of the wood when you want to apply paint.

FOR QUALITY AND DURABILITY WE RECOMMEND

LOWE BROS.' HIGH STANDARD LIQUID PAINT.

Call for Booklet "How to Paint." It is Yours for the Asking.

The LANGLOIS CO., 419 MAIN STREET
BOTH TELEPHONES.

GRAFTERS' FOE IS SHOT DOWN IN COURT ROOM

Francis J. Heney, Prosecutor of Abraham Ruef is Seriously Wounded by Moses Haas, Former Convict, Whom He Had Denounced in Securing the Jury.

"I Shot Him Because He Had Shamed Me and my Family and Made Me an Outcast," Is Prisoner's Statement.

Injured Man Passed Peaceful Night in Hospital; Will Probably Recover From Effects of Haas' Bullet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—At noon Drs. Terry and Bunnell issued the following statement:

"Mr. Heney is resting easily and his condition we regard as satisfactory. He slept peacefully for a considerable period."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Francis J. Heney, the special assistant of the district attorney's office, who was shot and seriously wounded in the court room last evening by Morris Haas, an ex-convict, whose past record Heney exposed after Haas had qualified as a juror to pass on the guilt or innocence of Ruef, now in the midst of his third trial for bribery, was early today sleeping soundly in the Lane hospital. The last statement issued by the physicians declares that the patient "has a good chance to recover."

The gravest danger appears to be from blood poisoning and today an effort will be made to locate the bullet and the exact course of the wound.

In the opinion of the doctors, his constitution is sufficiently strong to add to his chance of recovery.

Haas, who did the shooting was last night confined in the county jail at Engleside, several miles from the center of the city. Abraham Ruef, ordered into custody by Judge Lawlor immediately after the shooting is also temporary prisoner in the jail, having been locked up in the fear that he might be made the victim of renewed violence from excited and unexpected quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Mr. Heney retained consciousness throughout the night and rested well. No alarming symptoms developed and at 6:30 a. m., his condition was said to be improved. His friends and family were hopeful of his recovery.

Morris Haas, the man who shot Heney is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany and has resided here since 1876. He is 48 years old and for nearly ten years or ever since his release from the penitentiary, where he served a two year sentence for embezzlement of his employers' fund, he has been engaged in the retail liquor business.

Prior to his commital to San Quentin prison in 1888, Haas was given employment as a traveling salesman by Schlesinger and Green, wholesale cigar dealers of this city. On his first trip he was given accounts aggregating $3,000 for collection and the testimony showed that he turned in two fictitious orders. The collection of $275 in San Bernardino, Cal., for which no accounting was ever made led to a warrant for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement. Haas had disappeared before the embezzlement became known and was arrested nearly a year later in Philadelphia. While he at first contended that he was entitled to the use of his collections in order to cover expenses, he peladed guilty in the superior court and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Pronounced Death Sentence.

In the course of a lengthy statement made to the police after his arrest the prisoner declared: "Heney pronounced his own death sentence that moment he denounced me in the court."

This as far as appears from the facts now made public, appears to be the attitude of Haas. He alludes constantly to the shame and disgrace he has experienced since Heney several weeks ago, confronted him as he sat in the jury box before a crowded courtroom with a photograph of himself in convict's stripes. He has expressed a desire to be shot or hanged for what he has done; he has accounted for his movements of yesterday in a more or less straightforward manner and he has steadfastly declared that no one except himself, knew of his preconceived determination to slay the man who had exposed his sins of the past. No effort was made in the statement, as made public, to associate any other person with Haas' attempt, but it is believed the prisoner in the seclusion of the county jail was during the early hours of the morning subjected to a more rigorous examination.

Prominent citizens and attorneys of the city gathered last night at a meeting where spirited addresses were delivered, calling upon the public to protect the cause of justice.

Ruef Trial to Go on.

The outcome was a call for a mass meeting to be held tonight in Dreamland Pavilion. The call is as follows:

"To the Citizens of San Francisco:

"Francis J. Heney has fallen by the hand of an assassin, shot from behind while fighting at his post in the cause of justice, for the people of this city. He would be the first man to appeal to the calm reason of the citizens to preserve order and proceed only by the process of law, to look not for vengeance, but to demand swift justice through the courts. We make the same appeal that the prosecution will proceed. We are assured that the trial of Abraham Ruef will continue tomorrow and Monday morning without interruption.

"The Citizens' League of Justice calls upon the citizens of San Francisco to lend their aid to the cause of justice and to that end a mass meeting of citizens is hereby called for Saturday evening, Nov. 14, at Dreamland rink at 8 o'clock. We call upon every citizen to be present.

"(Signed)

"The Citizens' League of Justice."

Attorneys Offer Services

Hiram Johnson and Matt I. Sullivan, two of the attorneys who spoke at the gathering last night, announced that they had offered their services to the district attorney as substitutes for Mr. Heney. While moderation was counseled by all the speakers, there were at the outset unmistakable expressions of hostility to the courts and predictions that Haas would not lack aid in his defense. Former Mayor James D. Phelan charged directly that the crime must have been inspired.

Rudolph Spreckles, the millionaire banker, who financed the prosecution of the supervisors and Ruef, and who has been in frequent attendance at the trials, said: "It is time that drastic measures were used to suppress the reign of lawlessness."

Had Target Practice.

The police are today convinced that Haas had planned carefully his attempts upon Heney's life. In the basement of his home are the marks of numerous bullet holes indicating that some person had been firing at a target and neighbors have been found who recall having heard the reports of revolver shots at various times during the past fortnight.

Added to this is the statement of the witnesses in the court room of whom there are a dozen. Attorneys and newspaper men, policemen and detectives all appear to have noticed Haas when he was within a few feet of his unsuspecting victim. Two private detectives assigned to Heney as bodyguards were within ten feet of him and while both observed the man's intention in time to spring for his extended arm they were too late. Haas had the weapon within a few inches of Heney's head when he fired and it is the danger of blood poison resulting from burned powder or other matter in the wound that is most feared.

Begin Official Quest.

The official interrogation of Haas took place in the court room a few moments after the wounded prosecutor had been removed to a hospital. The prisoner was seated on the edge of a table and at times his wandering gaze fell upon the pools of blood on the floor, where Heney had reclined.

There were present as interrogators, Chief of Police Beggy, Captain Duke and Detective Burns, the latter doing most of the questioning. In his answers Haas seemed at times wandering and somewhat incoherent. Time and time again his mind reverted to the exposure brought about by the prosecution and while he several times expressed regret at what had occurred at other points in the inquisition he spoke of the shooting as a matter decided upon and to be accepted as a matter of course.

Sought the Darkness.

Haas first described his movements yesterday. He told of a trip in the morning to the office of the auditor where he received and caused a warrant for jury service. Next he visited a friend, Sam Levy, and borrowed $20, of which he gave $10 to his wife upon his return home. Leaving his home again, he had two glasses of beer in a saloon and then visited a nickeldeon where he remained to see several sets of moving pictures. Again he returned to his home, remaining there until half an hour before the shooting, when he walked to the court room.

Haas was questioned closely about his possession of the revolver with which the shooting was done and of a number of extra cartridges found in his pocket. He said he had owned the weapon since 1901, that it had been in his pocket since Thursday and that he had carried it at various times during the past few years.

Brooded Over Disgrace.

In discussing the motive for his attempt upon the life of Mr. Heney, Haas continually made reference to the disgrace of his exposure by the prosecution and his answers conveyed the idea that he had brooded over the public reference to his past life to a considerable degree. Some of the replies were as follows:

"What was your reason for shooting Mr. Heney?" he was asked.

"Just for humanity's sake," he replied.

"Why did you not shoot Ruef for humanity's sake?"

"Because Ruef did not denounce me that day."

"Oh, what I suffered since then—don't talk. I did not do it for my sake. I had to do it. I didn't take any revenge on Mr. Heney."

"I would talk to myself. I called myself a cur, a coward. I said, 'Why don't you meet Heney? What is my life worth? I am only exposed wherever I go.'"

"Is it not true that you tried to qualify as a juror and get on the jury when you were not qualified?" Haas was asked.

"I am an elector; that is higher than a juror. I voted yesterday; I voted a week ago Tuesday. I got a pardon from Governor Waterman. It is a public record that I was in San Quentin. Why didn't Mr. Heney look up my record?"

Wishes to Die.

"I wish anybody would come and shoot me. Let them hang me. What do I care. I don't care absolutely a snap. I had only two jobs since I left San Quentin and I was knocked both times. At that time there wasn't more than a dozen people knew about it.

"I have been going to the Nickelodeons to hide myself. It is dark there. Heney knew I was going to get him. He must have felt it in his bones. I would be ashamed to live amongst you men—do you think I would be denounced?"

Haas repeatedly denied that he had communicated his intention to anyone. He said he had been in the court room but three times since his discharge as a juror. He was in court on Tuesday or Wednesday and according to the recollection of one officer, was ordered back into a seat by a policeman.

AGED FARMER ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

Robert Jones of Mt. Pleasant, 60 Years of Age, Said to Have Taken Improper Liberties With School Girl—Protests His Innocence.

Robert Jones, over 60 years of age, who conducts a smal Itruck farm in the town of Mt. Pleasant, was arrested this morning, on charge of taking advantage of Lillian Nielsen, a young girl. This afternoon he was taken before Justice Charles Krenzke and did not understand what he was arrested for until it was explained in the Welsh language and he then declared that he was innocent. The girl, quite large for her age, is an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen, having been taken by them when she was about three years old. The claim is made that when she was on the way to schol last September, the 21st being named, Jones met and pulled her to one side and that he placed his arm around and kissed her and took other advantages at various times. Two weeks ago she ran away from home: officers found and tok her home and when asked what she ran away for, she said because people talked about her and Mr. Jones, and then she confessed to her foster parents of what the old man is alleged to have done. The case will in all probability be adjourned.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS DEAD.

Uncle of Czar Nicholas Passes Away From Pneumonia.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, an uncle of Emperor Nicholas, died in this city today of pneumonia.

The grand duke has lived in Paris almost continuously since his retirement from the position of supreme director of the navy which he had held for twenty-four years.

OBITUARY.

Freudenberg.

Charles Freudenberg, one of the old and prominent German residents of this city, a soldier of the Civil war and a molder by trade, died early last evening at his home, 619 Hamilton street, aged 74 years, 8 months and 10 days. Deceased was born in Germany and before the war settled in Milwaukee. On February 28, 1865, he enlisted and went to the front with Co. E., Fifty-first Wisconsin, Infantry. After the war he settled in Racine and for many years was engaged as a molder at the J. I. Case T. M. Co. He was a member of Governor Harvey Post, G. A. R. There survives three sons: Fred and Charles of Racine and Edward of Lake Mills; also five daughters: Mrs. G. Jenkins, Racine; Mrs. W. Crouch, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. Jones, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Misses Addie and Clara Freudenberg of this city. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon from the residence, 619 Hamilton street.

Speer.

Edward Speer, well and favorably known in this county, died last night at his home in the town of Mt. Pleasant, aged 59 years, 11 months and 11 days. There survives to mourn his death a wife, one son and one daughter and they will have the sympathy of all in their hour of affliction. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the house and at 2 o'clock from the Holy Innocents' church on Washington avenue.

JOHN KELLY WINS OVER HEMINWAY

JUNEAU MAN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

WILL NOT APPROVE BILL

Instructors Unlike to Endorse Senator Stephenson's National Education Bureau Measure Through Fear of Bringing Schools Into Politics—Favor Pension Bill.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—John Kelly, of Juneau, was elected president of the Wisconsin Teachers' association over C. H. Heminway, Janesville, by a majority of eighty votes. Mr. Kelly will succeed H. C. Buell. A total of 1,520 votes were cast, of which Mr. Kelly received 805 and Mr. Heminway 715.

In a measure the result of yesterday's balloting came as a surprise. Throughout the day it was generally predicted that Mr. Hemingway would be the choice of the teachers. The waging of an active campaign by Kelly supporters is supposed to have altered the trend of many votes. That campaign was evident Thursday night in the Plankinton house and it marked the opening session of the day in the Hippodrome.

May Not Approve Bureau

Immediately following the announcement of the election interest seemed to center about the committee on resolutions, which went into executive session in the colonial room of the Plankinton shortly after 6 o'clock. It is said that this committee may, in its report today, rap Senator Isaac Stephenson in that it will disapprove his national education bureau bill, providing for an educational department of state, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. The indorsement of this bill was asked in resolution by Mrs. W. T. Cushing at yesterday morning's meeting.

Keep Out of Politics.

In presenting the resolution Mrs. Cushing asked that the Wisconsin Teachers' association go on record as indorsing, as a body, this bill. Though the resolution committee went into executive session last night, it is said that this idea was turned down forcibly. It was argued that the bill would place the school system of the United States in politics. On this ground, it is said, the committee will today ask the association to vote down the resolution. It is said that the bill found particular favor with the women, but was opposed by the men on the political ground.

The committee, it is further said, will favor a teachers' pension bill. The minimum salary law also will be favorably reported on, it is said. Minor resolutions were considered and will be taken up at the business meeting of the association in the Davidson theater this morning.

HELD FOR HORSE STEALING.

Joseph Miller of Randall in County Jail Charged With Stealing a Horse.

Joseph Miller, a well known resident of the town of Randall, is in the Kenosha county jail awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing. Miller was bound over by Justice H. T. Hofner of New Munster after he had been captured by the farmers in the two western towns of the county. Miller is charged with entering the stables of Herbert Conquillette in the town of Wheatland and it is claimed that he held the halter which led away a horse valued at $75. Miller has retained Attorney George Taylor, but it is probable that the hearing of the case will not be reached until the March term of the circuit court. He declares that he is innocent of the charges made against him.

MAY FIGHT IN RACINE.

Mahoney and Caponi to Wind up Contemplated Boxing Match.

It is understood that on November 27, a boxing match will be held in this city and that the windup will be between Tony Caponi and Young Mahoney of this city, six rounds and the semi windup between Young Edwards of Milwaukee and Charles Juhre, the hard hitting middleweight of this city. Juhre challenges any middleweight of the state or country.

Piece of Valuable Carpet.

Baltimore American: "There is a small piece of carpet in the mint in San Francisco that a good many people would doubtless like to get possession of," remarked R. H. Smith of the California city. "It is the adjusting room where surplus gold is trimmed from the coins after they have been stamped. Of course these little trimmings often drop on the floor and are imbedded in the carpet, which is soon to be burned in order that the precious fillings may be recovered. Sometimes after a piece of carpet like this has been burned, $5000 worth of gold dust is taken from the ashes. The sweepings from the floor each day are carefully treasured."

ONLY TWENTY-FOUR BELOW IN LARAMIE LAST NIGHT

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 14.—The government thermometer at the Wyoming university registered 24 degrees below zero last night. It was the coldest November night ever recorded here.

GROVE HAS SMALLPOX SCARE

PETER GEORGE FOUND SUFFERING WITH DISEASE.

Germs May Have Spread in Milk Delivered From Larson Family, Members of Which Were Exposed to Ailment—Two Houses Quarantined.

Residents of the village of Union Grove fear a smallpox epidemic. There is already one case and two families are quarantined. Peter George, living in the northwestern outskirts of the place is the victim and with his wife and the Larson family next door, are quarantined.

Mr. George formerly lived five miles north of the village and he moved in last summer. For a number of months he has been up in Canada working. A few weeks ago he returned home and last Tuesday was taken ill. Physicians were called and pronounced it a case of smallpox.

Then it was discovered that the Larson family, composed of mother, father and children, had visited with the George family; that the Larson children had peddled some milk and attended school. It was not long before the two homes were completely quarantined and every possible effort made to stop any possible spread of the dread disease.

Thus far the disease is confined to Mr. George, not even his wife having contracted it. The village officers hope that it can be stamped out with that single case in the George family. Physicians believe that George contracted the ailment while in Canada.

BURIED UNDER MANY TIMBERS

GEORGE SEATER SUSTAINS INJURIES AS RESULT OF FALL

Scaffolding At Novelty Works Breaks, Precipitating Contractor From Roof of Two Story Building and Covering Him With Mass of Lumber—Ribs Broken.

George Seater of Eleventh street met with an accident which came very near resulting in the loss of his life while working on the new building which the Racine Novelty company is erecting on Mead street. Mr. Seater, who is a mason contractor, was engaged in superintending some work near the roof of the two story building when the scaffolding upon which he was standing gave way and he was precipitated with a falling mass of lumber to the floor beneath. Fellow workmen came to his aid and soon released him from his position under the fallen timber. He was taken to his home and Dr. Buchan was called to attend him.

An examination revealed that besides being severely bruised and cut, the injured man had sustained the fracture of several ribs.

It will be several weeks before Mr. Seater will again be able to be around. The floor upon which the contractor fell was covered with boxes, machinery, and piles of lumber and had he struck upon any of these in his descent his death would have been certain.

WILL RUSH TRIAL TO FINISH

Prosecution in Lamphere Case Trying to Conclude Before Thanksgiving Day—Body in Ashes Identified.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—For the purpose of taking advantage of every opportunity so as to finish the trial of Ray Lamphere charged with the murder of Mrs. Gunness before Thanksgiving and also to save the jurymen from spending two idle days in succession, sessions of the La Porte circuit court were held today.

Prosecutor Smith was well satisfied with the progress made yesterday. He said: "We have shown by the testimony of Coroner Mack, Sheriff Smutzer and Drs. Wilcox, Long and Gray that two rings introduced by us in evidence were taken from the fingers of the adult female body found in the fire. Sheriff Smutzer swore they were similar to rings he had seen on the fingers of Mrs. Gunness during her life, but we will establish their ownership without question by the testimony of Herman Elbogan, jeweler in Oberrich and Arnold's store, who had them in his possession for cleaning and had several times seen them on Mrs. Gunness' fingers. Neighbors who had noticed the rings on Mrs. Gunness' fingers will support the testimony. This we will follow up with the introduction of the dental work found in the ruins near the bodies and by this testimony of Dr. I. P. Norton we will prove that the bridge had been made for Mrs. Gunness and fitted in her mouth."

Dr. J. L. Gray who yesterday testified that in his opinion the cause of death of the adult female body found in the ruins was asphyxiation, resumed the witness stand today for the completion of his cross examination.

TWO CHILDREN ARE CREMATED

WINNIPEG, Man, Nov. 14.—Fire which destroyed the home of Joseph Hanchliffe, a farmer living 15 miles northwest of Lloyd-Minster, Sask., caused the death of two children, aged five and eight years.

METCALF RESIGNS AS CHIEF OF NAVY

ILL HEALTH IS GIVEN AS REASON FOR QUITTING HONORABLE GOVERNMENT POST

NEWBERRY, HIS SUCCESSOR

Michigan Man, Former Assistant Chosen By Roosevelt to Fill Vacancy—Loeb Said to Be Slated by Taft for Position—Record as Secretary to Executive Has Been High.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalf today tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt to take effect Dec. 1, and Assistant Secretary Newberry of Michigan has been chosen by the President as his successor. Mr. Metcalf retires on account of poor health, and after a period of rest and recuperation expects to return to the practice of law in California. During his two years' service as secretary of the navy he has done fairly good work and retires with the good will of President Roosevelt and his cabinet associates.

Truman H. Newberry, the new secretary of the navy, is one of the younger men called to public life by President Roosevelt. For some time during the illness of Mr. Metcalf he has virtually been at the head of the department and has made an enviable record. He is a good executive and in dealing with naval officers and the many technical boards with which the department abounds, has shown tact, patience and firmness. The new secretary is not only an efficient official, but is popular in the naval world and in society generally. President Roosevelt regards hi mas one of the distinct "finds" of his administration.

Loeb Expects Place.

Whether or not Mr. Newberry is to remain in the cabinet under President Taft no one knows, says Walter Wellman in the Record-Herald. He enjoys the friendship and confidence of the president-elect and it would surprise no one if he were asked to continue at his post. This would undoubtedly prove to be the case were it not for Mr. Taft's well-known wish to promote the President's secretary, Mr. Loeb, to a cabinet post. The navy portfolio is the one which Mr. Taft is understood to have had in mind for Mr. Loeb. It is becoming quite the regular thing to promote the president's secretaries to cabinet places as witness Daniel Lamont and George Cortelyou. None has ever more completely earned such recognition than Mr. Loeb. He has been tactful and faithful far beyond the knowledge of the general public. It requires diplomatic talent of the highest order to sit day after day and night after night with one's hand upon the nerve center of the government and make as few false moves as Loeb has made. President Roosevelt thinks so highly of his secretary that he has more than once said if he were to stay in the White House, he would not know what to do without Loeb—retain him where he is for his worth in that difficult and ill-paid post, or reward him as he deserves by promotion to a seat in the cabinet.

MAY HAVE FALLEN IN RIVER.

Edward Goodman Disappeared Several Days Ago, Under Influence of Liquor.

Edward Goodman, employed by Carl Miller, 1430 State street, has disappeared and cannot be found. It is feared that he may have tumbled into the river. The disappearance was reported to the police this morning.

Goodman was a stranger in Racine, having no relatives here so far as known. Several days ago he was seen on State street and was somewhat under the influence of liquor. Failing to appear at the place where he worked and there being no trace found of him at his usual haunts, his employer deemed it advisable to report the disappearance.

It is known that Goodman had a brother at Waukesha, Wis., but upon what street he resides no one knows.

ONLY ONE DAY AHEAD.

Journal Prints Current News in Advance of Competitors.

On Thursday Harvey Wells of Kenosha, the bank defaulter, received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. Last evening this information was given to the readers of our contemporaries, when in truth and in fact the readers of the Racine Daily Journal had received the same information twenty-four hours previous.

Why Suffer?

If you suffer pain f... any cause, Dr. Miles' A... Pain Pills will relieve ... —and leave no bad ... effects. That's the im...tant thing. Neither ... they create a habit. More often the attacks become less frequent, or disappear altogether. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have no other effect except to relieve pain and quiet nervous irritation.

"We are never without Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. My husband and son, aged 15 were always subject to sick headache until we began using these Pills, and they have broke... them up entirely. Don't think they have had to use them for six months. I recommend them to every one. A few weeks ago I heard an old lady friend was sick. I went to see her. She was down with LaGrippe, and nearly crazy with awful backache. I gave her one of the Anti-Pain ... and left another for her to take ... a short time. They helped her ... away, and she says she will nev... without them again. Last winter ... husband was taken with plurisy ... both sides, and I know he would ... died if it hadn't been for the ... In less than half an hour he ... sweating, and went to bed and sle..."

MRS. G. H. WEBB, Austinburg, ...

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' ... Pain Pills, and we authorize h... return the price of first package ... if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CAN'T DISTURB CHECKER GAME

NOT LIKELY THAT COURT HOUSE WILL BE CHANGED

Committee on Rebuilding Has Report Ready to Hand in, But Predictions Are Made That No Improvements Will Be Undertaken.

The special committee of the Racine County Board of Supervisors, appointed to make an investigation of the Court House, and report upon the necessity of a new building, or the remodeling of the present one, have completed their labors.

Peter Kohlman, chairman of the committee, has the report tucked away in his pocket and will no doubt submit it to the board early next week. It is known that the report will not make any recommendations at all. The first part will deal with whether a clear title of the property where the court house now stands, can be secured.

The committee has investigated and declares that if the county decide to ... sell the property and buy a new site ... can be done and a clear deed given. ... they will report that Architect A... gave an estimate of $35,000 for re...ing.

In making investigations the committee finds that people are divided ... question. Some of them think the present house is good enough; others ... is old and inadequate; a few fav... rebuilding and others want to sell the whole property, buy a new site and build a new and modern structure. Probably no action will be taken; that the old building will stand for years and that the old boys will continue to toast their shins on the same old radiators and play close and exciting games of checkers and dominoes in spare moments and that Judge Lee of Corlise will carry away the majority of games just the same.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $30,211,950 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent reserve rule. This is a decrease of $68,025 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Loans, $1,328,147,600, increase $5,005,-500.

Deposits $1,403,522,600, increase $6,-601,700.

Circulation $52,431,800, decrease $202,-300.

Legal Tenders $79,004,500, increase $611,200.

Specie $302,086,100, increase $971,200.

Reserve $381,092,600, increase $1,582,-400.

Reserve required $350,880,650, increase $1,850,425.

Surplus $30,211,950, decrease $68,025.

Ex-United States Deposits $32,511,625, decrease $80,750.

The percentage of actual reserve of the clearing house banks at the close of business yesterday was 27.30.

FINANCIAL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

RACINE, WIS.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

Capital...............$150,000. Surplus...............$150,000.

THE OLDEST BANK IN RACINE

Offers to business men all the accommodations consistent with conservative banking.

An active bank account is one of the best means of establishing credit with your business associates.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at moderate prices.

OFFICERS

N. D. Fratt, Pres. F. L. Mitchell, Vice Pres. G. N. Fratt, Cash. A. F. Erickson, A. Cash.

DIRECTORS

T. D. Howell, W. J. Harvey, F. Harbridge, Hugh Gorton, J. W. Knight, E. B. Hand, Jacob Stoffel, Jr., D. G. Janes, N. D. Fratt, F. L. Mitchell, G. N. Fratt

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

328 Main St., between Third and Fourth Sts.

Issued on Tuesday of each week.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.

Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.

THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given on request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.

The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The Journal reserves the liberty of correcting communications when in the judgment of the editor such are necessary for any cause.

To insure attention all correspondence and business letters must be addressed to The Journal Printing Company.

Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO. Racine, Wis.
328 Main Street.

Terms: $1.00 per Annum, in Advance.

Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Racine, Wisconsin, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908.

THE PEOPLE NOT DECEIVED

Chairman Mack is out with a pathetic story charging wounded feelings, flattened ambitions, a repudiated would-be executive control, all to the corruption of the American people by the persistent cry during the campaign that the election of Bryan meant a menace to the nation; that his election would bring disaster. This charge, he says, was untrue and influencing the people, intimidated them from electing Mr. Bryan. But still even admitting such was asserted by Republican spell-binders, statesmen, leaders, Republican papers, there was a degree of truth about this that Mr. Mack does not mention. It was asserted and with truth, that the doctrines advocated by Bryan himself, doctrines inserted in his last platform, in the platform of 1904, and of 1900 and of 1896, carried with them if enforced, a distinct and positive danger to the country. Mr. Bryan admitting for instance, that free silver coinage was unnecessary now because of changed conditions did not in the least repudiate the sixteen to one business, as many others did who were for the time taken in by the specionsness of the delusive free silverites. Mr. Bryan recalls nothing and distinctly said his ideas were but held in abeyance.

What was this but a terrible menace and Republicans everywhere were perfectly justified in charging if Bryan was elected, business would not proceed on prosperity lines and that the advance of the nation would receive a positive chill. The country would not advance upon the lines it would with a Taft, for business interests would be afraid—afraid of what might be coming or not, it could not tell. Prosperity advances would receive a cold water douche, politically speaking, and a cloud of distrust would hover over the country, and all, because of Mr. Bryan himself. But Mr. Mack does indeed credit the American people with little common sense, if he desires to have them believe they could be deluded by specious campaign oratory and literature. He would then have it that people knew nothing of the vagaries, the ideals, the sixteen to one business, the Populistic platform of 1896, his constant appeals to class prejudice always a characteristic of the Bryan propaganda; his government ownership, government ownership of all interstate railroads of state ownership of state lines.

He has never in any way formally let it be known conditions had caused him to change his mind as to his Populistic platforms, his money ideas with old time greenback inflation. He has only stated such were held in abeyance. Therefore with all this so plainly before them, and with them Bryan tariff ideas looming up in the background as a further menace, how can Chairman Mack have the great gall to charge the American people were deceived by Republican orators and a Republican press. It can be said with entire truthfulness that throughout the country were many thousands of Democrats while voting for Bryan, were at the same time earnestly hoping the political tides would be adverse to Bryan and Bryanism. It is not to be doubted but what many in his party drew a long breath of relief when on late Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, they learned of the assured defeat of this thrice presidential candidate.

It is the cheapest sort of talk for defeated candidates to charge up their repudiation to corruption of the people or that improper methods were used deceiving them, about the same thing. It is a reflection upon the American voter. For who can possibly doubt but had success been with these defeated all would have been perfectly lovely. The people convinced Democratic policies, Democratic records of the past, Bryan abeyance planks, the entire history of the candidate and party who were seeking to control the government, were very dangerous to the country, and halting the onward march of legitimate prosperity, decided they wanted none of it. They would run no risk, therefore they concluded to renew the installments of Republican presidents and Republican rule that has been in evidence so many years. They rely upon the Republican party as has been promised to effect some admitted national changes in government politics, rather as to details, such as tariff revision, more effective control of corporations and a reform by which corporation stock issues will be effectively regulated, trusts brought to time, and the business world absolutely assured of equal treatment by the great transportation corporations.

IS IT EVOLUTION?

In the closing days of the campaign a paper supporting the interests of Bryan took occasion to make a stricture upon the current fashion of presidents having policies of their own and upon which great campaigns were waged. The intention of course was to smite Theodore Roosevelt, but the same comment of course smited Bryan even more so, as it were. The article in its reflections upon the modern political courses referred back to the days of Abraham Lincoln from whom including Washington and Jefferson may be derived the wisdom of inestimable benefit to the republic. But in those days things were different and there was an absence of that personal element so forcible today. There were personal admirers of course, but there were no personal executive policies until came in the days of Andrew Johnson, and he of "my policies" merged into "swinging around the circle," and the addressing of audiences by members of the president's household became for the first time familiar to the country, and none the least the emanations from the executive himself.

This is now the established custom and as a truth constitutes the leading feature in our later presidential campaigns. Without it our last would have been tamer than dishwater.

Is this feature the best for the country or it is the best policy for the executive and members of his official family to permit the people to rule their policies? And to one viewpoint here could it not be said that new factors make for different ways, and in our newest custom of forbidding political contributions from corporations and compelling publicity, so sharply have campaign funds been cut down that without this executive and cabinet gratis help our campaigns would be slimsy affairs, that is in absence of compelling moral issues. Perhaps we shall find two sides to this question as in other matters. It may be the necessity instead of as in the last the adoption of a new custom, and yet this new custom is but political evolution after all. Returning to the point of presidential policies there are no sticks to throw in the back yards of political parties. If we Republicans fought with the Roosevelt policies as our guides and our platform modeled upon these, the Democratic party undoubtedly fought upon the Bryan policies.

And still, and yet, the greatest monuments to fame and high honor have been built upon different foundations. This too, without wishing to throw discredit upon the bright fame of our modern presidents, and let it be said they have lived in different days and that evolution, even political evolution moves irresistably. It may be, if we keep on, the people more and more will move and have their being politically, according as energetic and ambitious men fashion their policies and catch the popular eye, riding into power and office upon them. What it all will lead to lies in the future. Possibly nothing, but a reverting later on to old fashions of the republic. Possibly to still newer customs that may completely alter our present national forms.

Still it may not in the least be amiss if the Lincoln policies be mentioned. That is they might be if there were any, for his only policy was the wishes of the American people, the subduing of the southern rebellion. Abraham Lincoln when he delivered his famous inaugural address on March 4th, 1861, did not take up a great deal of space in the public prints. Said the greatest of presidents, as illustrating how he viewed his duties of office:

"The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people."

"His duty is to administer the present government as it comes to his hand, and transmit it unimpaired to his successor."

"By the frame of the government under which we live this same people have wisely given to their public servants but little power and with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their hands at very short intervals."

"While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in that short space of four years."

The immortal Washington had no special policies but he whipped the British to a finish and established the American republic, and as history records had it within his power to make it a kingdom with him the first king. But he took that wiser, that far more patriotic part by insisting upon the republic, though he consented to become its first president. Andrew Jackson did not fashion any public policies though he had pronounced ideas as to what constituted honest money and what constituted loyalty to the flag, and there is not the least doubt if those South Carolina nullifiers had pursued their course, a lot of them would have been certainly hung. U. S. Grant had but one policy, that being to fight it out on that line if it took all winter. He did so and crushed flat the southern rebellion.

Yet it is most likely all evolution, the fashions, the customs of the times. Gradually the presidential policy was built up and the creating of issues upon which insistent and energetic men attracted large following. Prudent men may say in all this there should be no encroachment of the executive upon the just powers of the judicial and legislative.

Above all, the American people yet rule and it is for them to fashion as they so desire and to resent as resent they assuredly will, the accusation their verdicts pro and con have been influenced by mercenary considerations, or their judgments misled, by improper methods, thus implying the popular vote is not to be depended upon as the wishes of those casting the votes. A rabid slander upon the electorate, for what the people do want, they can have and if the people's verdict does not always coincide with the views of assumed leaders shall the will of the people therefore be discredited?

WONDERS OF FINANCE

High Finance is again examplified in a story coming from the east. This relates to a subsidiary concern owned by officials or interested parties in the Northern Pacific and which starting with a capital of $2,775,000, has returned in a few years profits of $17,453,000. The corporation known as the Northwestern improvement company after an existence of eleven years and reaping marvelous profits has been now wound up with the declaration of a dividend of $11.26 a share, and giving a yield to the fortunate men of 529 per cent.

The business of this corporation is stated to have been dealing and working in coal mines, irrigation works, with investing in lands with the presumable purpose of making money on such. It is said but a few knew of these gorgeous profits and it may be presumed with safety that the stockholders of the Northern Pacific did not know of it, for the details as to these fabulous profits were attained, are not forthcoming. It is intimated that the stockholders of the road are to share in the profits, but it is clearly pointed out that "the average Northern Pacific stockholder may well wonder what his position would have been today had this development company accumulated a deficit in the place of the surplus. The entire affair is a curious commentary on the campaign for corporation publicity which has been waged for the last five years."

Quite complete details are furnished and from these it is gathered that the Northwestern Improvement corporation may be wound up or to be wound up, but this distribution of $11.26 per share with the dividends paid in the past, leaves the corporation with the coal mines of great richness and extent in Washington and Montana and extensive tracts of land. Whether or not the stockholders of the Northern Pacific are to be continued in the dividend list is not stated, but inferentially not. But noticed in a paragraph, is stated the business is to be carried on and sufficient working capital is reserved for the future.

Appended to the published account of this Aladdin affair is a paragraph stating that "reports that such a payment would be made before the new stock had a right to participate in any extra distribution had been persistent for nearly two years, but during all this time there has been a steady undercurrent of opposition on the part of the holders of new shares, who felt that, no matter what the disguise might be, such a payment would be merely turning over the money they had put into the property to the holders of the old stock.

"Criticism suggests itself that if the Northern Pacific company had been as careful in the past to make reports to its stockholders concerning this mysterious but wonderful asset as it now is to avoid any direct responsibility for today's extra distribution there would have been no possible reason for such circuitous proceedings."

But a very few of the stockholders of the N. P. knew of the great extent of the operations of this inside corporation, and it is not stated if these 10,000 stockholders will have any dividends in the future operations of this gorgeous concern owning still large coal tracts and land tracts. The ways of high finance and inside rings in great corporations are wonderful. They are not understandable. How many of the ordinary plain business corporations and firms have made any such profits since 1897 when this inside corporation was started? How many have yielded 529 per cent? Again, supposing if this Aladdin like corporation, a creature of the Northern Pacific, had been compelled to do business as do other people, would it have yielded any such great profit as 529 per cent in ten or eleven years and still own its vast tracts of rich mineral and agricultural lands?

DECLINING IMMIGRATION

The immigration figures for the first nine months of the present year show a loss from those of the previous year of 762,267. The official figures for the fiscal year ending June 30th also disclose a heavy loss from the 1,285,349 arrivals of the previous year, and although the past three months have shown a small increase, there is no probability of the immigration attaining anywhere the heavy figures of the last calendar year. These figures take no cognizance of the losses occasioned by those returning to their former homes and these have almost in some months reached the number of new arrivals.

There are two potent causes for this decrease, the leading one being the financial troubles of last fall with the consequent attending effects upon business. It was not long after the troubles set in that the tide of immigration turned, steamers going to Europe were crowded with the returning foreigners, the vast majority having come over here for work and had not taken out first naturalization papers. The incoming tide slowed down in response and the immigration figures assumed a heavy slump. With reviving business as already indicated immigration will take on a new life and the truth is but few will care to have the old figures reached again.

The other cause of the slump accounting for our losses is our amended immigration laws by which it is not so easy to get into the country. Then too, it is rendered less easy to become a citizen, that is, that the real intent of the original laws be carried out. It is much less easy now to enter the country by those coming under the prohibited classes, and it is equally made easier to have the objectionable returned to their former homes.

This immigration feature is being discussed by the press, the following being taken from a late issue of the Record-Herald:

"Accompanying the tables for September is one that shows the increase or decrease of population by immigration and emigration for July arranged by nationalities. Emigrant aliens exceeded immigrant aliens—28,724 against 27,570. There was a greater difference for aliens classified as nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, and the number of aliens who left the country exceeded those who came to it by 12,340. That is typical of what was going on for several months before July, and it has a very obvious bearing upon the question of the check in the growth of New York city, to which we have referred. Probably the city has lost not only some of the immigrants who arrived shortly before the panic set in, but others who have lived here long enough to vote and who had qualified to vote The World's reasoning on this point is more convincing than that of the papers which attempt to explain New York's loss in registration solely by a new and strict registration law. We have no doubt, however, that after a second experience of the old world most of the returned aliens will remember the higher wages and better living in this country with regret, and that the immigration and emigration tables will show the effect in a large excess of arrivals over departures.

"In July the heaviest losses were on people from Austria-Hungary and Italy, who left the country in much greater numbers than they came here. The United Kingdom, Russia and British North America sent over considerably more people than they received back."

RESERVING RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC

When Illinois gave the Illinois Central railroad a 200 foot right of way along the lake front, it never intended to give it the riparian rights, for at the time the tracks were not so near the water, certainly this is the natural supposition, and in any case, the people would have a right to believe no right of way should possess such rights. This corporation has filled in many acres of ground worth now several millions and if the city should create a free dockage system it will have to pay according to the valuation of the asserted riparian rights of this rail corporation, a sum not less than $100,000,000. In other words it is contended in Illinois giving the right of way along the then barren lake shore fronting Chicago, it presented the road with a title to the entire lake frontage between its tracks and the navigable water or what is called the government dock line.

It is not believed by people, for common sense would not presume any right of way would deprive a city of the proper title to its lake front or river front. The courts of equity, so long as Chicago did not interfere with its 200 foot right of way, it seems to most people would say the road in question had no earthly right to question anything whatever outside of this 200 feet. Yet it is gravely discussed just as if the Illinois Central really owned the lake front of the city of Chicago and if it established any system of parks, any system of dockage which would have to do with the water line, the city would have to pay this assumed valuation of $100,000,000.

All of which once more calls attention to one of those things connected with where people live and which our reformers and legislators so persistently ignore, this the paring down of the rights of eminent domain conveyed now by our laws without question and without consideration to the people for such valuable rights. Certainly one form of paring down should be the precise definition of what the right of eminent domain conveyed, and in every charter should be retained for the people the full rights of such property condemned by this eminent domain right that did not actually interfere with the purpose used for. Again every corporation with this right should be compelled to put up for every form of public improvement abutting upon the property so taken by law. If proper precautions were taken, authorities then could never be questioned as to crossing tracks, digging under tracks for sewers or using the right of way for public purposes. Some day an enterprising man may take up this matter and make a live issue of it.

WHAT JUSTICE CONTENDS AGAINST

Now that the great tobacco trust has been found guilty will it result as in the Northern Securities case in which the government was victorious, in things going on about as before? If the people of this country could see a trust or combine actually demolished, disseverated beyond hope of a reunion of the parts, it would be a grand sight. In this present instance a few formalities are necessary. It is admitted in the accounts that the government made a magnificent presentation of its case against the trust and proved conspiracy of trade and a trust combination: and this accounts naturally for the judgment of the court. But the tobacco trusts are not through by any means yet and will take up the case on an appeal to a higher United States court. When the appeal is heard, a new trial may be had with all the interminable proceedings over again. But if the new trial is denied then in due course another appeal will be made to the highest court for a rehearing of the hearing for an appeal. Thus the legal rounds may continue.

These further proceedings can have nothing to do with the actual testimony as to guilt or innocence, but as in our legal systems, only a trial of the law codes and court practices themselves.

President-elect Taft during the campaign made two addresses on the subject of reform in legal and code proceedures, and in one of them strongly endorsed the action of the American Bar association that had favored this reform.

The idea is that where questions do not involve the matter of guilt or innocence, appeals, rehearing and the like should have no warrant. Technicalities fairly abound in our procedures and criminals are daily released not because of their innocence, but because of a clerical error or some error in the court proceedings that in no wise whatever concerned the accused. Instances are of common occurrence where unquestioned guilty scoundrels of all degrees escape justice just for the reason some play in the legal game has not been conducted right by the prosecution and the court holds a non suit, or releases the criminal when all concerned in the proceedings are entirely satisfied justice has been sand bagged.

A FOURTH OF SANITY

The movement for a sane Fourth of July slowly gains strength. A few communities report a substantial gain as to decrease in loud noises and number of accidents, but the sum total is but little different from previous years. Appalling as the total is, there are the gravest of reasons for believing not all the casualties are reported and that the real number could be largely added to. This last Fourth the killed numbered 163 and the injured 5463, the deaths being one less than in 1907 and the injured 1210 more. There are other fatalities besides those occurring through fireworks, cannons and pistols. These are through runaways, accidents of various sorts and are not supposed to be included in the regular casualties.

Some way the average American is stubborn in this feature. There seems to be a lack of that patriotic fervor that could find expression in ought besides destructive fire arms and the much worse deadly pistol. Shoot, bang, bang, the live long day and a good portion of the night makes up for our celebrations of the anniversary of our national independence. The custom of the people assembling in their various halls and churches and commemorating a glorious occasion does not seem to be the thing desired, and failing this, an annual parade would satisfy many people and give vent for their patriotic ardor. It would be an excellent plan after such an annual parade in which business houses, manufacturing concerns, and associations would take part, for citizens to assemble in some appropriate grove and there exercises be held appropriate to such an occasion.

But at least then if we are to keep up our fireworks, the law can everywheres prevent the sale of dangerous explosives and inflammable and equally quick explosive fireworks. The sale of the fatal toy pistol, the sale of caps in which exists any form of danger, could be readily stopped, but if it is so difficult to induce dealers to do the right and proper thing, it is not so difficult to stop the manufacture of the deadly stuff. It may be admitted the firework industry reaches now a large amount annually, one report saying twenty thousand men are employed and that the sales of fireworks in the large cities reaches into millions of dollars. New York city reports as high as $10,000,000 and Chicago at least $5,000,000. These figures are an exaggeration of course, or else the number of men alleged employed are given too small. If this industry has reached such a heighth it should as a fact be all the easier then to control as to dangerous fireworks. But regardless of the extent of an industry it is obvious the law must not permit the lives and property of citizens to be so endangered.

The movement for Fourth of sanity will increase in momentum with every passing year. It can not well be otherwise. For a national holiday in which as many people are killed and wounded as on a field of battle is a disgrace to civilization. Certainly a large blotch upon that civilization we Americans so pride ourselves upon.

TWO CAN PLAY AT THE GAME

Always and always politics is a game more than one can play at. There are experts in the state who are not always on the register so to speak. Nothing is more certain that if the primary law is not to express the real sentiments and the wishes of the people as to candidates it is a monstrous failure. If it is only to express certain sentiments expressed by certain men, it should be repealed at once. Again let the law be enforced precisely the same in every voting precinct in the state, and the law mandatory in every election and in every town, and city. It has been mangled enough by its putative fathers. Enforce this law to the letter precisely as the original arguments read or repeal it. It may be assented to amend by providing men of one party shall not consort with those of another in the caucuses and a little provision will fit this, that of voters voting for the ticket they voted at the last preceding election or the last one at which they voted, with another provision that of candidates registering instead of by petition. If there is virtue in the people's will, and force in the demand that they rule, the opportunities for expression can not be too wide.

A state convention to produce a platform for candidates instead of a candidates' convention to produce a platform for the party, would be no infringement upon the principle of the direct vote, though it might curtail perhaps the close rule over the people that may be had through present machinery. And still there are compensations, for it happens the engineers are not inoften hoisted by their own powder. What the people want they should have even in a primary election and if such does not fit in with the ideas and plans of some men, so much the worse for the men.

The murder of Ex-Senator Carmack of Tennessee by the son of Col. Cooper against whom the senator had written a virulent editorial, makes for the amenities of Tennessee journalism and the savage instince to slay on provocation.

The appropriation of $2,000 by the council for the purpose of modernizing the city sick house of detention and seclusion, will be approved of by all citizens.

AN ADDRESS WELL RECEIVED

The announcement made by President-elect Taft in his address before the Cincinnati Commercial club is assurance for legitimate industries and corporations obeying the law, and not reassuring for those in disobedience to the law. "Business men are to be shown the lines of legality which lines have been emphasized during the past four years. Business men shall know that they are to conform to the laws on the statute books and that no favors are to be expected for those who break the laws." These are strong words and they contain a positive meaning. The business world will be directed upon rightful lines, and those transgressing shall have no mercy shown. This is plain, and Mr. Taft intended his words of warning to be so plain none may mistake.

Interpreted with the rest of his address, so forcible, so masterful, this means: "Every business man who is obeying the law may go ahead with all the energy in his possession, every enterprise which is within the statutes may proceed without fear of interference from the administration, when acting legally, but all interests within the jurisdiction of the federal government may expect a right enforcement of the laws against dishonest methods."

The country will not be disappointed with these introductory remarks as they were made so early after the announcement of the result. It looked for just such meaning words.

So the court of Appeals at Chicago refused to allow the government a rehearing of the famous $29,240,000 fine against the Standard Oil company. The government now may take the matter before the Supreme court at Washington upon a writ of certiorari. It had been suspected the court which reversed the finding of Judge Landis would refuse the rehearing.

The vacancy on the Monetary Commission occasioned by the death of Senator Allison has been filled by the appointment of Senator Hopkins of Illinois. The appointment was made by Vice President Fairbanks, and will be regarded as a compromise between extremes.

Correspondents say boot and shoe manufacturers want the tariff reduced on hides, and assert the meat packers have the neatest kind of a trust. If the entire duty was removed no one would be injured, but a large number of manufacturers helped.

Just as the United States supreme court decides Kentucky may forbid colored and white children from being educated in the same institution, our supreme court decides roller skating rinks may not exclude people of color, or other places of amusement.

The seventh Roosevelt annual message will be as masterly and eloquent a message to the American people as has ever been presented to them. It will be full of the true patriotic spirit that makes for advancement on true lines for our material prosperity.

The Florida East Coast railway is charged with practicing peonage on 3,000 laborers. But why not arrest the high officials of the road as well as a few minor officials? These certainly would not commit the offense unless backed up by superior authority.

We presented the Chinese with a matter of $12,000,000 as to indemnity coming from the boxer outrages we could not honestly claim. This was acknowledged by an almost complete ignoring of the visit of our fleet to Chines waters.

One point in the decision refusing a rehearing in the oil case, is that a parent company cannot be held for acts of a subsidiary company, unless it is jointly indicted. Still why not the rehearing and the correcting of defects?

The parole system ought to make a strong distinction between the vicious criminal as well as the character of the crime, and the criminal where attending circumstances extenuate and in whom are good chances of reform.

So long as the president was to give a dinner at which labor chiefs were to be guests, it was a mistake to snub Mr. Gompers. It looks like proscription because of politics, and the result is invited labor men will decline.

It is very agreeable to learn from Chairman Hitchcock that Mr. Taft goes into office untrammeled by a pledge or promise of any description other than his own statements as to public matters of interest to the people.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th the railroads through various causes had their net earnings diminished by $139,000,000. A number of roads complain the two cent rate has interfered materially with their earnings.

Action of the council now insures Main street from Sixth to Fourteenth street being repaved, this time with asphalt. If the connection could be made clear to the college with this pavement, it would be a great improvement.

As one speaker lately said in a gathering to consider health conservation, flowing rivers from which water was taken for the public were so many miles of typhoid. He must think the same of the lakes.

Good roads are a necessity in every community and the day will come when one with bad roads will be credited with lacking public spirit and a disregard not only to their own needs, but to those of others.

As is said if counties received a larger proportion of the inheritance taxes there would be more interest taken in their collection. A fourth or at least a fifth of such taxes would be fairer and better.

There is a coming great reform in our court and code proceedings. The day may come when cases may be tried more on their merits instead of often merely a trial of law codes and court practices.

The six high school boys at Los Angeles who branded with a hot iron a candidate for the Kappa Delta frat, have been expelled from the school. But they deserve further punishment still.

That is most generous in Mayor Horlick promising if the city would provide the fire marshal with a $1,000 auto he would personally see that the police chief also is furnished with one.

Again the esteemed James J. Hill is pessimistic, saying that after 1914 our needs will be such that we will not be able to export wheat. James is all wrong. We will.

Very surprisingly chemical manufacturers are in favor of the present tariff rates. One of the greatest estates in the country was accumulated in this over-protected industry.

It is believed the defeated in the national election who play the square game are satisfied to rest content with the verdict of the people and to try again as is their right.

An authoritative statement comes from the president that he will not be a candidate for the senate to succeed Senator Platt, but he did not state also Senator Depew.

There is honor in politics as in other affairs of life. People quickly find out the small souled politicians and the bigoted and drop them as occasion arises.

Forest preservation is the essential need of the nation. All should strengthen the hands of the president who so strongly urges this.

President Roosevelt urges the conservation of health and in the coming message will express himself strongly.

Prison contract labor that interferes in the open markets with honest labor will some day be effaced.

A money order system in which personal identification is not necessary would be a boon to many people.

Congress will soon be with us again.

PRESS COMMENTS

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: The Australian press undoubtedly voices the sentiment of the Australian people and if it does then the "Yankee Jackies" have found no better friends in their world's tour than they met while sojourning in Australian ports.

New York Herald: Mr. Arbuckle telegraphs the Navy Department that he has great hopes of raising the cruiser Yankee. Why, certainly. It's impossible to keep a Yankee down.

Atlanta Journal: John D. Rockefeller expects to go to heaven at last, so he has purchased a home in Georgia so the change will not be too great.

Mobile (Ala.) Register: Some of the Kentucky editors are finding the lexicons deficient in the heat of the state campaign and such words as "sapipnaw," "cevenable," "incongruvial," and "inspigneant," have appeared in political criticisms. There is a mystificationableness about these words that is more annoying than common opprobium, and the object of an excoriation alluded to as a "sapipnaw," is at a loss whether to get a gun or start a lawsuit.

Philadelphia Ledger: What is the lesson from Hearst? To denounce the Standard and Archbold. That avails naught. The lesson to be learned is that the people shall look to themselves.

Milwaukee News: Mr. Bryan has the consolation, at least, that Nebraska is a long way from Tammany hall.

Evening Wisconsin: Municipalities throughout the country should take warning from Montreal, which is suffering from an epidemic described by her health officials to impure water and milk. The Montreal hospitals are filled to their capacity with typhoid patients, and the physicians of the city are worn out by the arduous duty which has been imposed upon them. The penalty of neglect in this instance is severe enough to serve as a lesson to health authorities everywhere.

Wausau Record-Herald: The list of hunting fatalities keeps on growing and the open deer season has not begun yet. Nineteen deaths and thirty injured so far make up an appalling result caused by the fever to shoot at something.

Duluth News-Tribune: The man who cannot talk 11 times a day every day for six weeks to crowds of from one to twenty thousand in the open air will in the future be considered ineligible for the presidency.

National Telephone Journal: Although both on the stage and between the covers of sensational romances the telephone has become an almost indispensable adjunct of plot and counterplot, in real life the telephone as an aid to crime rarely soars above the petty swindle, or the feeble and senseless hoax.

Beloit News: An Illinois court has decided that foam is not beer but it would be hard to convince some men that beer without foam was the right thing.

Buffalo Express: Complaint that there will be a shortage of Christmas trees because of the forest fires is premature. The shortage of Thanksgiving turkeys because of the poor chestnut crop has not had its inning yet.

FIGHT PROMISED OVER STEPHENSON

LA FOLLETTE MEN WILL MAKE STRENUOUS DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION.

TO BEGIN BATTLE IN SENATE

Will be Carried into Republican Caucus When it is Likely that Ultras May Bolt—Interest Taken in Organization of Legislature—Ingalls Working Hard for Speakership.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—George P. Mathes in the Sentinel says: It begins to look as though the first fight in the next legislature would be pulled off immediately after the opening over the question of an investigation into the expenses of candidates in the primary election. While all the candidates will be included, it is well understood that the investigation will be aimed really at Senator Stephenson, who is charged with having spent from a quarter to a half a million of dollars to get the nomination for United States senator, which under the state law is equivalent to an election. The radical La Follette men are determined that it shall not be so this year, if they can help it. Whatever the amount the senator spent, and it probably is not a third of the estimates, it is too much in their eye.

Appears First in Senate.

The legislature meets the second Wednesday in January, which will be Jan. 13. The first vote on senator will have to be taken the second Tuesday after the opening of the legislature. This will be Jan. 26. Between these two dates much may happen. That a hot fight will be precipitated right at the opening of the session is assured. The ultras will introduce a resolution calling for an investigation as to the expenditure of money in the primary. This will be introduced in the senate for the reason that if supported by the Democrats and the one Social Democrat, the ultras will have a bare plurality. On a proposition for an investigation and a prospect for trouble among Republicans, it is believed the ultras have the support of at least two Democrats and the Social Democrat. In such case they would be able to pass the resolution. That it would pass the assembly is doubtful. It cannot, unless the anti-La Follette men permit it for the reason that they will have a majority of three to one in the assembly on any question which the ultras may bring up.

Means Fight in Caucus.

It is probable, however, that a joint caucus will be held by the Republicans for the purpose of deciding on matters of policy, and legislative action. There is no question but the ultras will spring the investigation proposition there and will be voted down. It also is believed that they will bolt the caucus, at least that is the feeling now. This will, of course, bring on a bitter fight. Should the caucus decide that it is not necessary to make any investigation, it is looked upon as probable that the assembly will turn the proposition down when it came from the senate, providing the radicals can succeed in getting it through the upper house. That will settle the matter and Senator Stephenson will be elected, unless complications not now foreseen are brought in. It is not believed for a moment that the radicals will rest easy with a defeat in the assembly.

Organization of Legislature.

More interest is being taken in the organization of the legislature. The greater part of the attention is directed to the speakership of the assembly on account of the numerous candidates. Still, in spite of the number who have announced their ambition to preside over the lower house, the impression among politicials seems to be that the real fight will be between M. J. Cleary and L. W. Bancroft. Both are at work trying to round up members-elect in their support. Wallace Ingalls, Racine, is also feeling out members, and C. E. Estabrook is pushing his campaign with a view of being placed when the fight is finished. It is said that Chief Clerk Schaeffer, who so far is the only candidate for the chief clerkship, will have opposition, though no one has been able or willing to name his opponent.

Fight Over Primary Law.

It is being whispered that some warm times are ahead when the primary election comes before the legislature for amendment. It seems certain that amendments providing for the limitation of expenditures by candidates in the primaries and to prevent members of one party voting in the primaries of another will be introduced.

STUDY FOOD CONDITIONS

Cereal Experts Attending Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Agricultural Chemists

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Representing every state, one hundred and fifty cereals and food experts were in attendance today at the twenty-fifth annual association of official agricultural chemists. Today's session was occupied with a discussion of reports dealing with the adulteration of food products, in which many participated. State Chemist Barnard of Indiana, general referee on food adulteration reported that no radical departure from established methods of food analysis is advocated by those who have studied the different phases of food adulteration and that there now was need for further study and research.

HARVEY WELLS GETS FIVE YEARS

Former Kenosha Bank Clerk Pleads Guilty and Must Go to Fort Leavenworth.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Harvey T. Wells, a former cashier of a Kenosha, Wis., bank today came before Judge Quarles in the United States district court, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of funds from the bank and was sentenced to five years at the Fort Leavenworth, Kas., federal prison. Young Wells was captured in Boston several months ago after having fled to London where he was married.

WANT "DEAD LINE" REMOVED

Grocers May Appeal to Legislature for Revision of Wage Garnishment Law—Sixty Dollars Present Limit.

Racine merchants may co-operate with the Milwaukee Retail Grocers' association in a movement which will have its ultimate end in the presentation of a bill to the next legislature for a modification of exemption laws to the extent of permitting creditors to seize 10 per cent of debtors' incomes.

The present law relating to garnishment is most unsatisfactory to business men. Milwaukee grocers have been working quietly on the project and have enlisted druggists, meat dealers, bakers, laundrymen and others. The movement is reaching over the state.

Under existing conditions a wage of $60 per month or less cannot be garnished, except after three months' notice. Under provisions of the bill as planned for introduction to the legislature this dead line would be removed. An attempt was made to get such a measure through two years ago, but it was killed. President H. W. Schwab, Milwaukee Retail Grocers' association, said:

"The merchant feels that he should have opportunity of getting quicker returns than under present garnishment laws. The change such as we propose has been in operation in Ohio for four years and has worked most satisfactorily. The taking of but $4 per month from the salary of a person earning $40 does not seem to me to be at all unreasonable. Under provisions of this new measure but one creditor could draw on a salary in any one month.

"Merchants in all lines are obliged to extend credit, and we believe that it would be only a fair proposition to be allowed to receive 10 per cent of a debtor's earnings. All Milwaukee merchants and dealers are co-operating, and by the time we are ready to go to the legislature the movement will have solid support all through the state."

MATRIMONIAL.

Hughes-Jenkins.

This evening at six o'clock will occur the wedding of Miss Margaret Hughes and Mr. William Jenkins at the home of the mother of the bride, Mrs. Margaret Hughes, at 914 Wisconsin street. The ceremony will be performed in the front parlors of the residence, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the two parties. Rev. John Davies of the Welsh Presbyterian church will officiate. The couple will be unattended.

Those from out of town who will attend will be Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. William Rothermel, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Morey, Mrs. Kendall and Arthur Morey of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. James R. Peat, Mrs. William Jones of Milwaukee; Mrs. William McNamee of Madison and Mrs. Thomas Jones of Baraboo.

Pico—Hoffman.

At the Danish Lutheran church on Mound avenue last evening Miss Johanna Pico of this city was united in marriage to James Hoffman of Forest street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Provenson of the Mound avenue church. The couple was attended by Misses Laura Hansen and Karie Jensen and Messrs. Olaf Hoffman and Carl Peterson. Miss Louise Hoffman of Chicago acted as maid of honor.

The wedding took place in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties and after the ceremony all went to the home of the groom where a reception was tendered. The bride is a well known North Side girl and the groom is the secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Distillery company of Sixth street. The couple will be at home to their friends at 1833 West Sixth street.

Mullen—Mankhe.

George C. Mankhe of Park avenue and Miss Ellen R. Mullen of Washington avenue surprised their friends by hieing to Waukegan, Ill., where they were united in marriage by Rev. Higgenbothom of the Illinois city. The bride was attended by Miss Cora Kroel of this city, while William Maxted of Washington avenue acted as best man. Both of the contracting parties are well known in this city, having been born and reared in Racine. The young couple will be at home on Sixth street.

Petura—Stechner.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock at St. John's Lutheran church occurred the wedding of Miss Louise Petura to Sebastian Stechner. Both parties are well known young people in Caledonia where they both reside. Rev. Berger of the church officiated. They were attended by Miss Amanda Mertens and Ernest Kluge. They will reside in Caledonia.

SEC'Y FREAR SAYS NEW LAWS NEEDED

IN ANNUAL REPORT, STATE OFFICIAL RECOMMENDS VARIOUS REVISIONS.

WOULD AMEND THE PRIMARY

Favors More Pay for Judges, Better Auditing of Accounts, Limitation of Amount That May Be Spent at Campaigns, and Better Preservation of Party Lines at Elections.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—An unusual report was made to the governor yesterday by Secretary of State Frear who accompanies his formal report with a number of important recommendations for new legislation. This is a unique feature, the biennial report usually being forwarded without comment. Among the recommendations made are:

"A change in the paying of bounties for the scalps of harmful animals, by which claims can be audited by the state. Many claims have been paid in past years for scalps supposed to be those of dogs and other animals.

More Pay for Judges.

"An increase in many cases of the salaried paid judges, but provisions against payment of salaries in advance when likely to cause confusion in the auditing of accounts.

"A better check upon automobiles registered.

"A change in election forms to do away with the advantage at present enjoyed by the candidate whose name comes first, when the lists are arranged in alphabetical order.

"A more effective law providing for publicity of campaign expenses, and to preserve party lines in the primaries.

"A change in the inheritance tax laws providing for the more effective work of collecting such taxes, and the giving of the county authorities of a larger proportion of the receipts.

State Surplus Grows.

Secretary Frear in his report also refers to the remittance of state taxes showing that the major portion of the state's receipts are now drawn from other than the ordinary property tax, being derived from corporation taxes, inheritance taxes and other such sources.

On the question of campaign expense publicity the report says:

"The present law affecting publicity of campaign expenses by providing for filing of statements in this office does not fully meet the purpose of the statute. To be effective, some limit should be placed upon the expenditures. Such laws exist in other states and a bill to that effect was proposed at the last legislative session. Unless unconstitutional, an effective limitation would be appreciated by candidates as well as by electors. Statements of election expense as filed in this office are frequently indefinite and meaningless. Payments made to 'sundry persons' and similar items are even more specific than other statements on file, indicating the slight value of expense statements and ineffectiveness of the present statute.

Change Primary Law.

"The returns on file show that the primary law can be further strengthened by requiring a declaration of party affiliation before or at the primary or by providing that party nominees for each separate office must jointly receive a certain percentage of the party vote cast at general elections, in order to warrant certification of a party nominee for that office. Such an amendment would help preserve party lines and largely prevent political interference in the party primary by members of an opposing party."

GET NEW TURNKEY

Ward Shields of Bristol Named as Turnkey at the County Jail.

Kenosha News: Ward Shields of Bristol, has been sworn in as turnkey at the county jail to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pier Faber last Saturday. Mr. Shields is now in charge of the jail and while a young man he has taken up the work like a veteran official and the sheriff is satisfied that he will make good. Shields is appointed for the remainder of the term of Sheriff Pfenning. As yet Sheriff-Elect Gunter has made no statement in regard to his intentions as to appointments after he takes his office on the first day of the new year, but it is probable that his list of deputies and other aids will be announced early in December.

MARRY IN KENOSHA.

Racine Saloon Man Surprises Friends by Taking a Bride.

There was a quiet little wedding in Kenosha Tuesday afternoon when Frank E. Bard, one of the best known saloonkeepers of Racine, was married to Miss Maude E. Bullette, also of Racine. The ceremony will come as a complete surprise to the friends and relatives of the bride and groom in Racine and it is understood that the announcement will be held up until after Thanksgiving day. Mr. Bard and his bride came to Kenosha unattended and as soon as the ceremony had been performed they left for Racine. It is certain that his friends will give him a great send-off as soon as the facts in regard to the secret wedding are made public.

SAYS IS FAVORED LAND

A Former Racine Resident Tells of Probabilities in Oregon—Climate and Soil Most Desirable.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 23, 1908.

Editor Daily Journal:

Dear Sir: In the Weekly Journal of October 13th, I read that from twenty-five to thirty residents of Racine county, including a number of soldiers, will take up claims in the Rose Bud Indian Reservation; and I learn from the daily press of this city, that nearly 150,000 have registered to secure the 8,000 homesteads which are offered by the government.

I am writing this letter to call the attention of your readers to the fact that there are millions of acres of government, irrigated lands, and logged-off lands in Oregon and Washington that are far superior to North Dakota lands, and can be obtained on better terms.

In the first place I would like to call the attention of your people to the advantages of the market of the Pacific Coast, for farm products. During the past week creamery butter has sold in Portland at 40 cents per pound, and fresh eggs have commanded 40 cents per dozen. Burbank potatoes $1.25 per sack of 100 pounds. The Swift Packing Co., of Chicago is now building on the Willamette River, just outside the city limits of Portland, a three million dollar packing plant which will be in operation within a year. This plant will furnish a market for all the cattle, sheep and hogs that can be raised on the Pacific Slope.

The Cascade Range of mountains extends from Alaska to Central America, and the only break in the whole extent of the range is that through which the Columbia River flows to the Pacific ocean; therefore this river affords the only water grade to this coast. The O. R. and N. R. R., which is a part of the Harriman system follows the south bank of this stream, while the north bank is occupied by a road recently completed by James J. Hill, which is operated in connection with the Great Northern, and Northern Pacific railroads. One locomotive on either of these roads can haul as much freight as ten locomotives can haul over the Cascade range to Seattle or Tacoma on the Puget Sound. The wheat exported from Portland during the past nine months exceeds the exports from any other port in the United States, except New York, and during the month of September the exports from New York exceeded those from Portland by less than 2,000,000 bushels; and we expect that before the end of this year, Portland will have become the greatest wheat exporting city in the United States.

I have lived in this country for the past twenty years, and in that time there has been only two occasions when for a part of a day there was snow enough on the ground to enable people to sleigh ride. People can live very comfortably in tents all through the winter by having a board floor to protect them from the dampness.

I read in an eastern paper some time ago that over 40,000 persons had left the United States for northwest Canada within three years, lured by advertisements of Canadian railroads offering cheap lands. I do not advise middle aged people who are comfortably situated, to break up their homes and move elsewhere; but young people who have a few hundred dollars, and who are ambitious to own a home can do no better than to come to this wonderful land of promise. I strongly recommend that such persons come here and investigate at least before locating anywhere else.

All varieties of fruits, nuts, and farm products which are not peculiar to tropical, or semi-tropical climates, can be grown here in great abundance. It has been found that English walnuts, and Almonds grow to perfection, both of which always find a ready market at a good price. Our apples and cherries are superior to those grown farther south and command the highest prices, both in the markets of our own eastern cities, and in Europe and Great Britain. It is not an uncommon thing for an apple orchard in good bearing in the Hood River country to be sold at from $800 to $1,000 per acre; and recently a gentleman from Illinois paid $10,000 for a choice orchard of ten acres in the Hood River valley. There is still a great deal of unoccupied land which is just as good as that mentioned above. All small fruits, including strawberries yield incredibly large crops, and can be sold at a good price. Two crops of strawberries can be raised, the second crop being ready for market in September and October.

At the St. Louis World's Fair, the dairy cows, and beef cattle of Oregon took all the first prizes. We have some of the best pure blood cattle I have ever seen; and I would not advise any one to bring a dairy cow here unless she would produce over 400 pounds of butter per year.

For the information of my friends in Racine and vicinity, I wish to say that I have never fully recovered from the stroke of paralysis which I received four years ago, and am not able to write a line legibly, and can with difficulty sign my name.

Very truly yours,
A. Castle Sandford.

Were Old Schoolmates of His.

Wellington, Kas., News: A conductor sent a new brakeman to put a some trmaps off the train; they were riding in a box car. The brakeman dropped into the car and said, "Where are you fellows going?" "To Atchison." "Well oyu can't go to Atchison on this train so get off." "You get," came the reply, and as the new brakeman was looking into the business end of a gun he took the advice given him and "got." He went back to the caboose and the conductor asked him if he had put the fellows off "No," he answered. "I did not have the heart to put them off. They are old schoolmates of mine." The conductor used some strong language and then said he would put them off himself. He went over to the caboose and met with the same experience as the brakeman. When he got back to the caboose the brakeman said, "Well, did you put them off?" "Naw, they're schoolmates of mine too."

MAY PUT SHERIFF ON REGULAR SALARY

COUNTY BOARD DISCUSSES OPERATION OF OFFICE AND WOULD LESSEN EXPENSES.

FEE SYSTEM CAUSES SCARE

Supervisors Fear to Take up Subject, Recalling Years When $16,000 was Spent Maintaining Jail—Unwilling to Return Woman at Large Cost to Taxpayers—Change is Illegal.

Supervisor Fred Nelson caused quite a sensation at the meeting of the county board of supervisors yesterday afternoon. Under the head of miscellaneous business, he arose and suggested that the matter of putting the sheriff of Racine county under a salary as provided by the revised statutes, be discussed. He claimed that it would be more satisfactory than under the present system; that they were paying a premium for criminals to escape.

It was apparent that the members of the board were not just ready to argue that important question and did not know just how they could change the system, without reverting back to the fee system. Knowing what the sheriff's office had cost the county years ago, with the fee system in vogue, they were not anxious to go back. There were years ago, expenses of from $14,000 to $16,000 per annum and it was at that time that the change of contract made with sheriffs was agitated and finally carried out.

Supervisor Nelson wanted it understood that he did not favor the reverting back to the fee system, but rather that the county control the affairs of the office. Say for instance, pay the sheriff $2,000, the turnkey $800, and so on; that the county feed the prisoners, the actual expenses to be paid by the county; that the sheriff travel under direction from the district attorney.

Supervisor Dalton thought it was time enough to discuss that question when the committees made reports. There were many who did not favor any change at all.

Change is Illegal.

Further claims were made that under a recent decision of the supreme court a change could not be made. The decision reads: "When the county board has once acted under this section and changed its method of compensating its sheriff from a fee to a salary system, it cannot thereafter change back to the fee system."

It is claimed that the board has not changed from a fee system to a salary system, but that it is simply a contract with the sheriff and can be changed legally at any time. The sheriff receives a salary of $2,000 and he contracts with the county of Racine to board and take care of prisoners and do other work, for the sum of $5,200. He also gets civil fees in addition to this.

Before the board adjourns this matter will again come up and the district attorney may be asked to give an opinion.

Don't Want Woman.

A communication was presented to the board from District Attorney Fulton Thompson. It represents that in July a woman called Miss Claire Stillman beat the Hotel Racine out of a board bill, amounting to $24.80. This constitutes a minor offense under the laws of the state. She was arrested at Washington and is serving thirty days on a charge of larceny. The proprietors of the Hotel Racine had consulted the district attorney and intimated that they would like to get the woman back. This would impose a cost of $200 and the attorney did not like to involve the expense without presenting the facts to the board. The members did not want the woman brought back, at any rate the communication was laid on the table with one dissenting voice.

Only Ten Cents.

There was submitted a report from the poor agent at Burlington, showing that the numbe rof tramps taken care of the past year was 493. It was not stated what the cost was of the care of these tramps and it was discussed. Figuring it down the cost was found to be 10 cents per tramp and the discussion dropped.

Are to Investigate.

At the meeting of the Board this morning a committee of three was appointed; composed of Supervisors Nelson, George Petersen and P. M. Jacobsen, to make an investigation and see just what the sheriff's office is worth; that is, to ascertain whether the duties of the office are, or can be performed on the contract system, as well as they would under some new system proposed. This committee will eventually submit a report to the board. No matter what the report is or what action taken, it will in no way effect the term of office of Gustave Derricks, sheriff-elect.

The Insane Asylum.

William Shenkenberg and Henry Johnson, two of the trustees of the Asylum, arrived in the city this morning, and with the other trustee, Peter Nelson of this city, are this afternoon submitting a supplementary report to the board, in regard to the affairs of the asylum. In conversation with members of the Board this morning they admitted some fault had been found in regard to Trustees Shenkenberg and Johnson, but that it would no doubt end in talk and that no changes were liable to occur. With reference to the alleged fight against Peter Myers, purchasing agent, they state that it amounts to practically nothing and that Mr. Myers will not be succeeded by any one and his election to the place agin is not to be disputed.

FATHER OF FIFTY IS JAILED

Deserted Wife and Four Day Old Twins, Tells Judge He Has Had Three Wives and Half Hundred Children.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Clement Cunha, 63 years old and father of fifty living children, was sentenced to the workhouse for a year yesterday on a charge of non-support and neglect of his 4 day old twins.

Cunha two days ago reported to the authorities that a woman and her new born twins were starving. An investigation showed Cunha was the woman's husband and he was arrested.

On the witness stand he admitted he had a divorced wife living in New Bedford to whom he had been married eleven years. During that time she had given birth to five sets of twins, two sets of triplets, and two odd sons, eighteen children. Another divorced wife, who now is in Portugal, is the mother of all his other children except a set of twins born to his present wife and a daughter who preceded them.

"How many children, all told, have you?" asked the judge.

"Fifty living," was the answer.

PERSIANS A BAD PEOPLE.

Nation in Shocking Contrast and Disgrace to Rest of the World.

London Spare Moments: The Persians are in every way different from the western points. They shave their heads and not their faces, remove their shoes instead of their hats, write and read from right to left, wear their vests outside of their coats; then women consider it indecent to appear in public with the face uncovered, but do not blush to walk the streets with bare feet and legs; they dye their hair and nails red, lie instead of speaking the truth, always agree with you, but never do as you do, ask for gifts instead of giving them, receive pay from their servants instead of paying them wages, and wear thick wool hats in the hottest weather. They are cruel beyond all measure. This is seen in their dealings with beasts, as well as in their punishments, where the only check upon the terror of their tortures is their lack of ingenuity to invent more. The bastinado, which often leaves the feet a shapeless mass, is administered for small offenses or no offense at all, except that tion of being suspected of not giving all the information possible. Cutting off the hand or foot, pulling out the hair and beard, confinement in a foul cell, starvation, burying alive and casting into a pit to be devoured by vermin, are some of the means used by officials to extort money from or wreak vengeance on those who are unfortunate enough to come under their power.

REVIVING BUSINESS.

Improvement in business and increase in the production of industries and the employment of labor is told in the following dispatches to The Record-Herald:

New Orleans—Evidence of renewed prosperity throughout the Mississippi Valley was presented yesterday in the publication of the amount and value of exports at the port of New Orleans for October 1908. The total value of all exports at this port during the month was $12,884,029, which is over $4,000,000 more than during October, 1907.

Springfield, Ohio.—The big agricultural implement factories in this city are running at their normal capacity for the first time in more than a year. A rush of orders both for domestic and export trade have come in recently.

Sterling, Ill.—The Sterling Steam Baking Company yesterday announced the trebling of its capital stock and increase of employes from thirty to sixty. The firm is an independent cracker plant doing business in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Winsted, Conn.—Notices posted at the New England Pin company's plant announce that in the future the factory will be operated eleven and one-quarter hours a day instead of ten hours, as in the past. The company has taken over four other pin factories.

Pittsburg.—Announcement was made yesterday that the wire and wire nail departments of the American Steel and Wire company at South Sharon, Pa., will resume operations Monday, giving steady employment to over 500 men.

El Paso, Tex.—The Southern Pacific has put its shops here on full time, as the freight shipments into Mexico have increased.

Somersworth, N. H.—Employes of the Great Falls Woolen company were notified yesterday that the mills, which have been shut down for six months, will resume next Tuesday.

GIRL KILLED IN AUTO WRECK

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 12.—Elsie, the 20 year old daughter of H. E. Dutton, private secretary to General Manager Jordan of the Green Bay and Western road, was killed instantly in an automobile collision with a street car yesterday afternoon. She jumped from the auto and her skull was crushed. Chauffeur Ross Handy sustained two broken ribs and his head was cut, but he will live. The automobile which belonged to Frank E. Murphy, treasurer of the Green Bay Traction company, was demolished. Bessie Gage, the third occupant of the auto, escaped injury.

URGES REDUCTION OF TAX

Geo. H. Noyes Pleads For Assessment Only Large Enough to Maintain Insurance Department.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—Representatives of the leading life insurance companies appeared before the state commission of Wisconsin yesterday and urged it to recommend to the legislature that the rate be reduced from 3 per cent gross premium receipts be continued, but that the rate be reduced from 3 per cent to a figure that would afford just enough money to maintain the state insurance department. They contended that only the physical property of life insurance companies should be taxed, and that a franchise fee should be levied which would produce just enough to pay the cost of proper state supervision. L. A. Anderson, actuary in the state insurance department, disagreed with the representatives of the insurance companies and contended that the state should levy a tax on the investment value of insurance policies, and he defined that he meant the reserve and surplus as the investment value of policies.

DECLARE POLITICS IS SURE PREVENTIVE OF INSANITY AMONG FARMERS.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 12.—County Judge John Chloupek, in his report on insanity to the county board yesterday reported a smaller number of insane cases than has been reported for the last year and a half.

Asked how he accounted for the decrease, the judge used just one word.

"Politics," he said.

"I honestly believe that the campaign has much to do with the decreased insanity," he continued. "You will find that the mind that is burdened with work and thought is not the one to break down. The mind that has nothing to do and that stagnates is the one to give way. The isolation of the country, the lack of social intercourse, is largely at the root of the insanity evil that has been so marked in our rural districts in late years. The political campaign has been on for a long time. It has brought people together and set their minds to working."

TEN CHINESE ARE DROWNED

Explosion of Clinker Boat Results in Death of Orientals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A gasoline launch towing a clinker boat containing ten Chinamen crossing from Canada was wrecked on the south breakwall today and six of the Chinamen were drowned and four saved themselves by clambering upon the breakwall from which they were taken by the police boat. The six bodies have been recovered.

OBITUARY.

Gulick.

Mrs. Malana Moe Gulick, wife of Abram Gulick and one of the best known women of the county, died at her home in the town of Paris just before midnight Tuesday. Mrs. Gulick was 69 years of age and her death was due to heart trouble. She had been ill for more than a month and for the last three weeks her condition has been regarded as critical.

The funeral will be held from the Gulick home in the town of Paris at two o'clock Friday afternoon and interment will be at the family plat in the Plank Road cemetery.

The death of Mrs. Gulick marks the passing of one of the best known women in the rural districts of the county. Mrs. Gulick was a descendant of one of the old American families, and her ancestors fought in the war of the rebellion. She was born in Seneca county, New York in the month of October, 1839, and came west with her father and mother and other members of the family in 1842 and after living in Milwaukee for a short time went to Green Lake county. She was married to Mr. Gulick Feb. 3, 1861, and since her marriage she had been a resident of the town of Paris.

Case.

Mrs. Elizabeth Case of Fort Madison, Iowa, died on the evening of November 3, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. E. Thomas, in that city, aged 78 years. Deceased was well known in this city. There survives her four sons and two daughters, one of the daughters, Mrs. W. D Wolfe, being a resident of Racine. The remains were taken to her former old home at Ottowa, Ill., for burial.

Derby.

A message has been received by H. F. Krueger of Berryville, from Lakeland, Florida, announcing the death of Mrs. Walter Derby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Krueger of Berryville. Mrs. Derby was one of the old and highly respected residents of Berryville and went to Florida some time ago on account of failing health. The interment will take place in Racine. Time of funeral to be announced.

Politically Speaking

"Shall I see your father?"

"Oh, no," said the politician's daughter "Necessary to a choice, one."

"Then I am the groom-elect?"

"You are. And Harold——"

"Yes, dear?"

"I shall expect you to keep some of these pre-election promises you've been making."

An Outrage.

Herald Presbyter: "So you have decided to get another physician?"

"I have," said Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are!"

A Philadelphia girl is credited with saving a party from drowning recently by bailing the leaky boat with a Merry Widow hat.

Continued.

Wallace Chambers was floored. He lowered his head and began to drum on the arm of his chair with his fingers. His eyes lost their fire and became fixed in a hopeless stare. He was, above all things, a philosopher, and he knew that opposition to his son's plans would—if the "Chambers colors" were to continue to fly—be but little short of foolishness. It took much arguing on Jerry's part, however, to reach the point where his father said:

"Well, if you must, you must, that's all. But it is much more than I had bargained for, sir. You have my unwilling permission to do as this fool society expects you to do, but you must make peace with your mother and—Marsylla. How about 'Marsy,' my boy?"

"You may leave them both to me, father," said Jerry. "As to Marsylla Bayless, you know how I feel towards her, and I think you know how she feels towards me. I don't love her. It is simply a selfish notion—"

"Jerry!" The interuption was as fierce as any that had ever broken a sentence from the seventh person. "But as to money?" went on the father in a much milder tone.

"I'll need no money—now," and Jerry laughed aloud. His father's brow wrinkled in amazement.

"No money? How in the world do you expect to keep alive?"

Jerry held out his hands and nodded significantly at them.

"Well, well, well," chuckled Mr. Chambers, "if that's the case I can't say that I envy you your 'vacation.' Do you really think you can earn your salt—to say nothing about your pepper? Getting along in this world of ours, you must remember, doesn't mean lifting your voice in a glee club or lazing the unsophisticated freshman."

"I'll have to exist, that's all—either exist or starve."

"Well, starving, I've been told, is not the best thing in the world for one's constitution."

Wallace Chambers admired the son's spirit, but the earnestness of Jerry's purpose chilled him. He tried to appear cheerful, but Jerry knew that the older "colors" were drooping.

After thoughtfully running through the mass of papers on his desk, he said: "You may do as you please, my son. You are old enough to follow the dictates of your mind, and I shall not put an obstacle in your way. If you think the fish is worth the bait and trouble of landing it, you have the right kind of a hook, why, go on. I want you to feel, however, that I am the real sufferer. You know what my business has grown to be and that one day it will all be yours. My cherished plans for a decent vacation are shattered. Here I have given you a four-years course in Spanish, so that you might very soon assume charge of my business in Havana. You can speak the language well enough to keep them from handing you wooden money and worthless contracts. I am downright sorry and tremenduously disapointed, that's all." There was a suggestion of moisture in his eyes when he said resignedly, with a wave of his hand: Run home now and make peace with your mother—that unfortunate daughter of Acquarius, and with—but I am not going to talk about her now."

That night Jerry succeeded in obtaining what he was magnanimous enough to call her consent, through the unwilling assistance of his father, who appeared to favor the "experience," as he called it.

"Maybe, Isabella," said Wallace Chambers, "the thing will do him good—it would certainly 'do' me good. When he gets back—and there may be enough of the 'Chambers' in him to get him back in some manner, shape or form—he may, if he avails himself of his opportunities, be a moderate judge of human nature and the general run of things. Of course, we don't count. My pleasure in the matter is not considered. You and I, lovey, will continue to take our week-end jaunts into the country and to get back more tired, more worn out than when we started."

Wallace Chambers was among the first of the great merchants of the United States to see the possibilities of a war with Spain. He beheld a vast field in the far east opening, and he saw the advantages of being first in that field—he, like the stalwarts who built up an American navy before a slow-thinking congress could determine the ways and wherefores, saw years ahead. For three years before the arms of the Don and of the Yankee clashed he had Jerry studying Spanish.

"Of course, you are going to see Marsylla tonight?" said Mrs. Chambers, after Jerry had said something about calling on somebody else.

"Not tonight, I guess, mother," he answered. "I'll see her in time."

His father frowned at this; he detected no desire at all on the young man's part to visit the girl whom he had chosen for his wife.

"It strikes me," said he, "that you are a bit unreasonable in this. You must be aware of the fact that you are displeasing me."

Jerry, realizing that in this instance at least wisdom was the better part of valor, hastened to say that he would go to see Marsylla Bayless first of all.

"Perhaps, Jerry," said Mrs. Chambers, after her husband had left their presence, "you do not care for Marsylla as you might if she were anybody else, but you know that your father likes her, and it is just as well to humor him for a time. It can do no real harm."

"You are right, mother," said he. "Marsylla and I always shall be the best of friends, but—but she is not the one for me and I know I am not the one for her. Father seems more determined than ever that I must come to his way of thinking. This is the only case in which I have ever found him to be unreasonable."

"But you will go to see her—tonight?"

"Right away;" and fifteen minutes later the seventh person was almost pushing himself towards a magnificent house on the avenue beyond.

Wallace Chambers and Bernard Bayless were princes in the world of expanding commerce, and their interests often conflicted because of their similarity. Both were reaching out to the new fields, and Chambers knew that so long as Bayless' strength and position were so strong his great desires of conquest could not be gratified. He deemed himself the wiser, more resourceful business man, and he figured that a linking of the two families by the marriage tie would afford him the opportunity that might enable him eventually to wield the scepter of mastery.

Away back in the grammar-school days Marsylla Bayless, now a vivacious social butterfly, plighted her troth to Gerard Chambers. In the years that followed the ways parted, but each was actually forced to affect a relationship that was more than that of mere friendship. Marsylla yearned for a title of higher sounding than 'Mrs.' Still, she felt that she could trifle with Jerry's affections, which she imagined were of the soundest sort. It is barely possible that Jerry had been hypocritical in his attentions towards her at times.

Marsylla's greeting was coated with the sugar of make-believe. She tried to impress upon Jerry that she was too happy for adequate expression. She acted like the creature who had a heart in a hand and a soul wrapped around it.

"Through school at last, and now for the cruel, cruel world," said she, as they sat on a davenport in the mellow light of a shaded table lamp. "You must now feel indeed that you have entered into man's estate. What are your plans?"

Jerry had determined to humor his father as much as he consistently could, but he also was equally determined to let her know that he was not dangling at the end of her string.

"I think I'll be going away for a time," said he.

"To the beach?"

"Oh, perhaps. I'll be gone for at least two years—and maybe longer. I may have a world of fun."

"Two years?" she said in surprise, and her pretty brow wrinkled. "Why, Jerry, you—you never have mentioned this to me—"

"I really haven't told anybody about my plans. Even father and mother knew nothing of my plans until today."

"I should think that—that you might have told me," and she felt depressed.

"Oh, perhaps," in the most indifferent way. "I didn't think it would be tremendously interesting. As a matter of fact, I was putting in about all my time getting that sheepskin, you know. When a fellow gets within hailing distance of a diploma he doesn't—"

"I am disappointed, hurt," she pouted.

He filled his pipe, his custom by her permission, and soon yas sending rings of smoke in the air.

"You can't imagine how well you are looking, Marsy," he said, after a time, glancing at a Rembrandt on the wall. This cut her to the quick. She had suddenly come to a realization that Jerry Chalmers, handsomer and manlier than she had ever seen him before, was not securely fastened to her string.

"Jerry, you once said that I—that I—" and she startled him by breaking into sobs.

"Here, here, little girl, don't—don't—" and he was so surprised that he could not complete his sentence intelligently. He laid his pipe down and patter her hand. He was completely taken aback. Had he, after all, been deceived in her? Did she really love him? His heart softened. "Why, of course, Marsy," he stumbled on, "I meant—meant to—"

She sprang to her feet and sent a flash of fire from her big brown eyes and started across the floor.

"You said you loved me," she cried, "and you—you don't love me! I never want to see you again!"

Before he had a chance to say anything she was running up the stairs to her room. He stood in the middle of the floor for a minute, dazed, stunned. He stared at the portiers which had swallowed her from his view, and then half unconsciously went to the hallway and picked up his hat. Pausing just a moment, he cast back a burning glance and soon was in the open air, the door closing sharply behind him. As he walked briskly down the moonlit avenue his mind was awhirl.

"By gad," he said to himself, "I wish I were going tomorrow! I'll show father!"

CHAPTER IV.

The Clashing of the Colors.

Wallace Chambers was alone on the porch when Jerry returned home. He looked at his watch and was surprised that his son had been away for such a short time.

"Wasn't she at home?" he asked.

"She was," answered Jerry, as he started briskly towards the door.

"You made a short stay, I must say, after being away from her for so long."

"Perhaps I remained too long," almost snapped the seventh person, and his hand gripped the knob hard.

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Chambers; "I wish to talk with you—"

"I prefer not to discuss—"

"I prefer to discuss," interrupted the father, sternly. "Are you trying to be bull-headed about the thing, sir?"

"No—I am not," angrily returned Jerry. His patience was going fast.

"You certainly are displeasing me greatly. I can no longer doubt that you find pleasure in your actions. You must not imagine, sir, that I am to be trifled—"

"Father, I think I am capable of doing some of my own thinking now," was the heated retort. Jerry's cheeks were aflame and his blood was boiling.

"Ungrateful—"

"Unreasonable—" and Jerry checked himself as quickly as he had checked his irate father.

Wallace Chambers was so angry that he brought his teeth together hard and clenched his hands. For a moment his tongue burned the words that came.

"You may go to your room now," he finally said, forcing calmness. "But I shall have something to say later on, remember."

"If you insist on saying something, father, say it now."

"You know well enough how I feel towards Marsylla Bayless."

"And you know how I feel."

"Again you are unreasonable. You will not listen. You are fighting against the best thing that fate has in store for you. You are more than independent—you are downright bull-headed, sir." Again the blood serged in the father's veins, and again the ire and resentment flared up in Jerry.

"I do not love Marsylla Bayless," snapped Jerry, "and the match you would have made would be a curse to both of us."

"Again I say you are unreasonable; you are displeasing me mightily," and the father's tone had an ominous ring.

"I am no longer a boy, father."

"You may go to your room!" half cried the father. "Let this stubbornness wear off and you'll come to see that your father is right—that the college-bred youngster is wrong."

Jerry went to his room with brain afire, and in a few minutes, from a reclining position on the couch, he was rushing clouds of smoke across the room. There was but one thing to do—to acquiesce to his father's way of thinking or to take a determined stand against it. Then thoughts of the future flashed across his brain. It was a question now of the supremacy of "colors"—of the old and the new. Which should triumph?

"I said I'd show father," he angrily mumbled, as he sprang to his feet, "and I'll do it!"

He heard two strokes from the old clock downstairs before he finally fell to sleep. The first faint light of morning roused his troubled senses, and he arose and went into the street. He walked to a small park a few blocks away, where he brought himself as nearly as possible to a calm, dispassionate way of thinking over the matter. His father and mother were at the breakfast table, when he returned.

"Sleep well, Jerry?" asked Mr. Chambers.

"Not very," answered Jerry.

"Bed too new?"

"Perhaps."

"Did you have pleasant dreams in your old room, Jerry?" asked his mother.

"Really, I don't think I slept long enough to have a dream."

Wallace Chambers smiled and Jerry fidgeted in his chair.

The last day of the influence of the sign of Gemini was but a few days off. Jerry all along felt that he would have difficulty in beginning the first month of his absence, and he determined that he could not act too quickly in laying his preliminary "strings."

Towards three o'clock in the afternoon he went to the foot of South street, where freighters of all nations were moored. He walked along the docks until he reached a place where the boats were scattered and not numerous. He stopped at one of the piers, where he accosted an old pleasant-faced tar.

"Anybody around here need an extra man?" Jerry asked.

"By golly," laughed the sailor, "there don't seem to be no end to you fellows that want places. You're the tenth that's been 'long today lookin' to ship. There ain't a vacancy anywhere, I'll warrant. This is the time when everything is taken. There's a heap more men 'n there's places for 'em. But say," and he cast his eyes over the young collegian, "you don't look like one that wants to ship. You're too trim and tidy."

"Don't count too strongly on appearances," smiled Jerry. "I probably want to go to sea more than any of the other fellows that have been along here."

"Looks like you could buy passage to any port."

"So I could. But I must earn my way. I must go to sea for a month and land on another continent. Seems strange, doesn't it?"

"It does that. What's up?"

"O nothing much to—"

"Trouble?"

"No trouble that would drive me away. You see, I—I am under contract to earn my way at sea for a month—lost a bet, you know."

"Never shipped before?"

"I have never been on a freight vessel in my life, and never on anything more pretentious than a sound steamer."

"By golly, there don't seem to be much hope for you. Scores 'o young fellows that know all about shippin' can't get places."

Jerry went across to a saloon and bought a quart of whisky, which he presented to the old sailor.

"Just to show there is no hard feeling," he laughed, as he handed him the bottle. He was about to leave when the old man's brow became furrowed in thought. Presently the sailor said, feelingly:

"Know what a supercargo is?"

"No."

"Well, a supercargo's one that goes with a shipment of goods—looks after it, and the like, you know."

"He doesn't have to possess much knowledge of shipping, then?" asked the much interested Jerry.

"He don't have to know the difference 'tween a spar 'n' a mizzen mast. He's a good sort like a passenger."

"Do you know of any one that needs a supercargo? I'll make you a present of a dozen bottles of the best liquor in that saloon if you can put me in touch with such a fellow. Yes, sir, if you can get me on a boat that's bound for some foreign shore and takes its time about it. I'll tack on a $20 gold piece besides."

"That's worth tryin' for," said the tar, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "I have a cap'n in mind that might be able to use a supercargo. We'll just try anyway, and if nothin' comes of it, why, there won't be a heap lost."

At the expiration of an hour Jerry and the old sailor approached the pier of the Sister Mary, an old freighter of the smaller type, over in the Erie basin.

Cap'n Hank Bulger's about ready to take the Mary out," said Jerry's companion, "and it's barely possible he might have room for you. I don't think he had a supercargo yestiddy."

The sailor led Jerry to the cabin of the vessel, where the captain, a gray-whiskered man of about 55, was reading. At the sight of the two the captain shouted out in a deep bass voice:

"Swallowin' swordfish, Steve! what fetches you round? I thought you cleared this morning!"

"Waitin' over till to-morrow," said Steve (Jerry never learned his surname.) "Hank I've got a young fellow here that wants to go out with you. He's likely enough, I think. Did the cuss you was 'spectin show up?"

"No, damned little liar—went back on his word," answered Capt. Bulger, hotly. "I'd about concluded to do without this time, Steve." Addressing Jerry, he added: "Want to ship?"

"My friend here spoke about a supercargo—"

"Oh, I perceive," said Bulger glancing significantly at Steve.

"You might do worse, Hank," said Steve, who was beginning to feel the effects of the whisky Jerry had given him. "I think he's constructed o' the seasoned timber. You'll do me a favor if you can find a berth for him."

Capt. Bulger and Steve went to the other end of the cabin and talked in a low tone for several minutes. Jerry did a deal of wondering, but with each succeeding moment his hopes rose higher.

"Are you willin' to put up with a heap?" questioned the captain, returning to Jerry, whom his keen eyes almost pierced.

"I am willing to put up with almost anything," enthusiastically answered the seventh person.

"Well, I'll give you a trial," said the captain, thinking hard. "You can act as supercargo on the Mary. You wouldn't be worth a strand of seaweed at shippin,' and I ain't on the lookout for ornaments just now. The Mary pulls in her ropes at half after seven in the mornin.'"

The announcement that the Sister Mary would start to sea the following morning sent a thrill over Jerry and caused his heart to beat hard and fast. He was too excited at the moment to consider the result of an interview with the folks at home.

"There ain't much pay, you know—on'y enough to buy your tobacco and get drunk once in a while—if you get a chance," said Bulger.

"I don't care much about the money end of it," said the exuberant seventh person. "All I want is to get to another continent and be on the sea at least a month."

"The Mary will be movin' for more 'n a month, most likely," said Bulger. "I reckon you'd best think twice before takin' me up on this proposition, for—"

"Oh, I'll go," said Jerry. "Where is the boat bound for?"

"She'll stick her nose straight across," half frowned the captain.

"And her cargo?"

"Guns—arms for a military school. Remember, the Mary ain't much in the habit o' waitin' for anything 'r anybody," the captain added as he started to walk away with Steve, "and if you ain't here prompt you'll get left."

Jerry gave Steve $20 and then started home. He had a hard time bringing himself to a realization of the situation. His enthusiasm was running very high and his eyes reflected the excitement that raged within him.

That night he told his parents of what fate had offered, and they both quailed at the thought of the reality. After long argument, in which the father endeavored "on behalf of mother" to dissuade Jerry from such an early departure, and in which Jerry intimated he must go, Wallace Chambers' "colors" flew into the air. It was not, however, until Mrs. Chambers had gone to her room, almost heart-broken, that he gave vent to his fury.

"You have decided to go," he snapped, "and I shall tie no string to you, nor will you tie a string to me. Have you given thought to what I had to say last night?"

"Father, if you will but listen—" began Jerry, pleadingly.

"I want an answer," sternly.

"What shall I say?"

"Say that you will seek to marry Marsylla Bayyess."

"Let me think—"

"Answer!"

"No! I will not make such a promise—now," and fire was flashing from Jerry's eyes.

"Make it now or not at all."

"Then, not at all!"

Wallace Chambers, almost beyond control of his will, went into the house without another word. Jerry followed and asked that he say nothing to his mother about what had passed between them.

"This is our affair," said his father in a chilling tone. "She need know nothing about it."

CHAPTER V.

The Sister Mary Goes to Sea.

With his mother's sobbed blessing and his father's strained words of parting ringing in his ears, Jerry Chambers boarded the old ship Sister Mary a few minutes after seven o'clock the next morning. In his pockets was $25 in money and in a small satchel were clothing and other things not exceeding a total value of $25. Capt. Bulger was gruffly issuing orders up forward, but his face lost its sternness when he saw Jerry.

"On time, I see," said he. "I reckon you've made a good enough start."

"Where are we bound for, captain?" promptly asked Jerry, who had been in a stew of wonder as to the vessel's destination.

"I'll tell you all about it as soon as I get time," said the captain. With this on his lips he started across the deck.

Jerry took his satchel into the dingy old cabin, returning almost immediately to the deck, where all hands were busy in final preparation for the departure. He further worked his way into the officer's good graces by volunteering his assistance, but the grizzled old salt suggested that he would be more serviceable out of the way of the men, who knew what to do and how to do it. He went up forward, away from the other men, and, lighting his pipe, fell to picturing the possibilities of his remarkable adventure. The longer his eyes looked in the direction of his old home the more strongly did he realize the sacrifice he was making to earn an enduring right to his personality.

"I did my level best to make peace with father," he mused, "but," and the spirit of resentment again flared up, "he wouldn't let me. He was the unreasonable one." Although he felt that his action was justified he went to sea with a new love for Wallace Chambers.

As the old vessel glided away from her pier a spirit akin to remorse and despondency seized him, and he went to the cabin in order to escape seeing his beloved New York fade from his view. Sitting at the captain's table, he started to read a novel, but the book had no charm for him. He was alone until the boat was well away from the Hook, when Capt. Bulger joined him.

"What's your name?" asked the captain, drawing up a chair and reaching for a bottle of whisky.

"Gerard Chambers—they call me 'Jerry' for short."

"Well, Jerry, I've got time to talk about this trip now." He filled a tumbler almost full of liquor and cocked his feet upon the table.

"I am all ears," said Jerry, leaning forward.

"Well, sir, the Mary ain't bound for no port straight across and them guns below ain't meant for no trainin' school!"

Jerry was a picture of startled interest. His eyes were wide open and his lower lip was down. The captain wore something of a guilty smile.

"The guns are not for a training school?" Jerry exclaimed.

"No, sir—ee! Them guns are meant for somethin' more'n mere school kids. I don't reckon they'll ever be introduced to blank cartridges." The old sailor looked thoughtfully at the floor for a minute and then added: "I reckon you know all the world ain't as peaceable as the U. S. A., don't you?"

"I suppose, there are strifes somewhere," said Jerry, his mind whirling.

"Well, to come right down to the fine p'int," went on the captain in a business-like tone, "this boat 'n' me's engaged in a little movement that ain't just o' the sort to appeal fav'bly to the U. S. gov'ment. The guns are goin' to the enemies of a gov'ment that's friendly with her. Understand? They're goin' to the rebels in Urania—far down in South America."

"To the Uranian insurrectionists?" gasped Jerry, dropping his pipe to the table and staring wildly at the smiling captain.

"That's the trick perzackly," answered Bulger, with a smack of the lips.

"Who—who is shipping the guns?"

"Hank Bulger o' the Sister Mary. Me 'n' the Mary are known a tarnal sight better in South American waters than we are in the Erie basin. Herrero Barado, the head o' the Uranian rebels, dickered with me to fetch him two cargoes o' guns. The fust lot was delivered about four months ago."

"Go on, go on," half cried Jerry, with no intention to interrupt.

"I buy up the guns on my own hook."

"And assume all responsibility?"

"I'm not entirely responsible for my supercargo. You see, he takes some chances hissel'. You was looking for excitement?"

"Some, perhaps," floundered the seventh person. "Who was in charge of the other cargo?"

"A nice young fellow—a little more hardened 'n you, I reckon."

"Why isn't he in charge of this lot? He had the experience."

"Well, I'll tell you, Jerry. Things didn't go just accordin' to program last time. To come right down flat, we was s'prised. I had arranged with Barado to land the guns on the main coast, about 100 miles below Pandaro, the capital, but there must 'a' been a cat at the rathole. The gov'ment got wind o' the deal and set about to spile our plans. It near done it, too. We managed to land the guns, but just as we was takin' off the last boxes one o' the gov'ment gunboats come down on us. We was in a position to move at short notice, and we pulled away as fast as we could. The gunboat kept gettin' closer 'n' closer, and I'd about give up hope o' gettin' away. She sent a pill across our bow, and just as I was givin' orders to slow down, I noticed the chaser check up suddenly. I took a long chance and sprinted. We got away. The gunboat busted an engine, we jedged, and that was the on'y thing that saved our hides from perforation. It was a great streak o' luck!"

There was a gleam of triumph in his eyes and he shook his head emphatically. Jerry's mouth was open and his eyes were like burning coals.

"And the fellow in charge of the guns?" he asked.

"He was on shore when we steamed away."

"And now—"

"We ain't seen him since, but"—with a little chuckle—"we bet he's runnin' yet."

"Capt. Bulger," said Jerry, stoutly, "what am I expected to do in connection with this enterprise?"

"You're the supercargo, of course."

"And what does that mean—in full?"

"Watch the guns—if they need watchin', and see that they get into proper hands."

"Won't the government of Urania be sharply on the lookout for this boat?"

"The Mary wasn't the Mary last time. She was the Spartan then, and we changed the name for convenience's sake. But there ain't goin' to be no trouble this time, Jerry. We're goin' to land the guns on a little island—called Ringo island—50 miles off the upper coast. You ain't weakenin', are you?"

"And, captain, if I should decline to act in this capacity?"

"But you ain't goin' to decline—now," smiled the captain, most convincingly. Jerry's philosophy was quick to overcome his excitement and to disguise the fear that was within him. He determined to employ his diplomacy in dealing with the filibuster.

"Did you say weakening?" he laughed with affected bravado. "Well, I should say not! I suppose I can make a pretty hard try at what you expect me to do. Still, I must confess that I had not bargained for this."

"You must certainly think hard o' me," said the captain; "but you are sensible enough to know I couldn't 'a' told you about it on shore. I didn't know who you were; and, comin' right down to it, I don't know who you are now."

"How did you manage to get away with these guns?"

"By a leetle twist o' the wreest," chuckled the captain. "We cleared for Havre with a cargo o' merchandise!"

"Am I expected to collect for the guns on this island?

"You're simply to get a receipt. That won't be hard, and as soon as I get it we'll nose right back."

Jerry thought hard for a full minute, and, while he realized the possible dangers, his spirit of philosophy gave him strength and courage to display it. He was naturally, brave and fearless—some have said that all Gemini persons are brave and fearless—but he would have been infinitely more comfortable if the duty before him did not carry with it such strong possibilities. He felt much as a rat in a trap.

"Of course, I may count on your full assistance?"

"Most certain," said Bulger, in great assurance. "You ain't awful sorry you took the contract, are you?"

"'Contract' is a little strong," laughed Jerry, "but I can't say that I am downright sorry."

"That's the spirit—it's a heap stronger 'n I thought it would be. Make yourse'f at home and everything 'll come out to your entire satisfaction. Why, lad, it's a treat for you."

"But, captain, tell me—won't our government learn of this some time—and isn't there the possibility of unpleasantness?"

"Young man, the U. S. A. ain't my gov'ment, and, to be frank with you, I don't care a whoop in blue hell what it does. I ain't afeared of it."

"You're not an American?"

"Never was—never will be."

"What is your country?"

"Advertisin' don't always pay," chuckled Bulger.

CHAPTER VI.

Bulger's Heart and Jerry's Spirit.

It was after midnight when Jerry went to his narrow bunk. For an hour or more he tossed about with a nervousness that was almost chilling. In a moment of his wildest emotion he half determined to attempt an escape from the old vessel, but an afterthought assured him that the wily captain had planned to keep him under watch all the time.

Before he finally fell asleep he was reconciled to his fate, and just before his uneasy mind found temporary relief he was experiencing, in a degree, the sensation of actually yearning for the climax to this phase of his extraordinary adventure.

He was on deck at the first gray tint of dawn. Here and there members of the small crew were sleeping in blankets that served as both beds and coverings. The old boat was moving along at what seemed to him snail-pace. The shore was barely visible. Jerry was standing against the railing, his eyes fixed on the dim streaks in the east, when Capt. Bulger came on deck.

"Well!" exclaimed the captain. "I'm s'prised to find you up so early. Even Mother Carey's chickens ain't off their roosts yet. Didn't you sleep well?"

"I don't think I did. A bunk is a bit new to me, you know."

"Sure it wasn't worry that kept you from restin' well?"

"I think not—that is, not exactly worry. Still, I must confess that I did an unusual amount of thinking. When do you expect to reach Ringo island?"

"Maybe in five weeks. We'll put in three or four times—once at Havana, where I'll be able to tell you more definite about things that interest you most."

Jerry drank his strong coffee with Capt. Hank Bulger half an hour later. Notwithstanding the assurance he had given, the officer was certain that he detected signs of worry and apprehension in the young man's manners. After a time he said:

"Lad, I'm gettin' more'n more to the belief that you ain't feelin' just as chipper as you might—'cause o' worryin' about what's ahead of us. I like you fust rate, and I ain't goin' to do nothin' that'll rub too hard ag'in the grain. I think you're square all 'round; and the more I've been thinkin' about deceivin' you the more I've been hankerin' for a way to polish up my conscience. You should 'a' known before we started just where you was goin' and what you'd be expected to do. But you know I didn't know you from Adam's off ox, and I ain't got your full pedigree yet. Still, I believe you're o' the right sort, and I'm goin' to take a chance. If you want to leave this boat at Havana you can; there'll be no strings tied to you. Do you want to leave the Mary?"

"I'll stick with you, captain!" he said, the excited emotions raging wildly within. "You may count on me to the finish!"

"Good!" cried the captain, extending his hand, which Jerry gripped firmly as he brought his teeth together in determination. "And you'll be glad of it, I'll warrant."

Jerry's heart brightened and he was actually happy. His spirit of adventure now was thoroughly aroused, and he longed for the exciting times that he felt sure were ahead of him.

The Sister Mary kept close to shore all the way down to Havana, where the second of the stops was made. It was two weeks to the day after leaving New York that the old craft slowly glided into the harbor of the Cuban metropolis, where several days were spent in recoaling. On the second day Capt. Bulger communicated with a representative of the Uranian revolutionists—Senor Emilio Chabara, receiving from him final instructions for landing the guns on Ringo island.

On the rest of the trip the course was well out at sea, the rocky outlines of the northern parts of South America coming to view only at intervals of days at a time. All the time the Sister Mary crept along slowly, the captain using the jury-jig as much as possible in order to save fuel.

On the fourth night after the fifth week out of New York the captain called Jerry into the cabin, and his manner, almost nervous in its earnestness, told Jerry that he was to hear something of importance. The two sat at a table, and, after pouring out some liquor for himself, Bulger said:

"Lad, we'll be in sight o' Ringo by dusk tomorrow, if everything goes well. Have you anything to suggest?"

"No suggestions at all, captain," he answered. "I am ready to act on your instructions."

"Well, then, we'll make final preparations in the mornin'—get the guns in shape to put into the small boats. Chahara told me to swing around to the nor-west p'int o' the island till we come to a protrudin' cliff. There'll be a white sheet stuck up there. That's where the guns will be landed. The water there is shallower than I thought, and we'll not be able to get closer 'n half a mile o' the place."

The two remained on deck until after midnight talking over the plans. At last Jerry said:

"Captain, I'm going to see that those guns are properly landed and to come back to you with a receipt for them if it lies within my power to get it. But there is a possibility that, in view of what Chahara said about the shallow water, we might have some difficulty. You know it will take a long time to finish the job. If anything should go wrong, and we should be parted in some way, I wish you would make it a point to—"

"To hunt you up?" provided the captain, lightly.

"Yes, in a way. I want you to see that I don't stay on that island forever."

"I understand, lad."

"And, captain," Jerry went on, after a little thought, taking a pencil and an envelope from his pocket, "I'll just give you the address of my father in New York in case—"

"You'd best be goin' to your bunk, Jerry," laughed the captain; "you're gettin' sort o' sentimental."

To Be Continued.

CONDENSED KNOWLEDGE.

Tommaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian, will soon reach the eightieth anniversary of his birth, and his countrymen are preparing for a celebration in his honor.

Mr. Meserve of Brighton, Me., probably has the most valuable collections of Abraham Lincoln photographs. Mr. Meserve has spared neither time nor expense in making up his collection. Some of the photos are sittings from life, and the owner of the pictures possesses the original negatives, upon which a money value can hardly be placed.

An Antarctic expedition in search of the south pole will set out from France in the near future under the guidance of Dr. Jean Charcot. It has been granted a subsidy of £24,000 by the French government.

COUNTY'S REALITY IS WORTH $44,472,705

W. H. DREW, SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENT, MAKES FULL ANNUAL REPORT TO BOARD.

OLD FIGURES ARE IGNORED

Assessors Have Thus Succeeded in Getting Nearly Full Value and Have Made Headway Toward Obtaining Just and Equitable Basis—Tax Commission Report Used as Standard in Determining Personal Property.

W. H. Drew, supervisor of assessment, submitted his annual report to the county board of supervisors yesterday afternoon and it was referred to the committee on equalization. The report covers twenty pages and contains several tables, showing the assessed value of properties and the true value. Mr. Drew, in presenting the report, spent considerable time in making explanations of the difficulty in getting at a just and equitable basis of assessment.

In the report he says that they have been trying to get an assessment at true cash value, and until this year made little progress. This year he claims, they have succeeded in getting an assessment at nearly 80% of full value in many districts and feel that much has been accomplished. Further, that when the assessor ignores the old figures and makes except in two districts. The excess of full value, they are assured of a uniform assessment or nearly so.

It is Erroneous.

Mr. Drew claims that the old idea that if the assessment were high the county would be apportioned a greater amount of state tax, is now generally understood to be erroneous and that the tax commission would apportion the same amount to our county if our assessment is high or low, and also no district in the county can have any advantage by a low assessment, but will be apportioned their state and county tax according to the full value of each district. The rules for determining said true value of the real estate are such as are recommended by the state and used in all the counties in the state. In regard to the personal property in the county they have the report of the tax commission for 1906 and Mr. Drew says that he has fixed the true value at one-half the amount they found except in two districts. She excess of value found by the commission over that found by the assessor consists entirely of merchants' and manufacturers' stocks, moneys and credits and then all other personal property.

Interesting Figures.

The report further states that the commission found in the town of Burlington $369,110 in personal property in 1906, and it is no less in 1908, and Mr. Drew used one-half of that amount as the full value. If each district is treated the same no injustice is done. Then the report says:

"The true value of the personal property in the town of Burlington is $184,555 or one-half of the amount found by the commission. The full value of all the personal property, except merchants and manufacturers stock, moneys and credits, and the item of all other personal property is $87,235, leaving $87,022 to be distributed among these three items. The first we made $35,522, the second $30,500 and the third $15,000, and increasing the value by the assessor on these three items $48,548. This method was followed in each district with two exceptions, Mt. Pleasant and Union Grove. In Mt. Pleasant owing to an increased assessment of its several factories and the separation of Corliss from this district this rule could not be used. The village of Union Grove is assessed at $113,031 and the tax commission found $133,497 and I fixed the value at $125,129 increasing the assessment but $12,098. The commission found $15,511,172 in the city of Racine, and the assessor this year found in the city $5,586,650, and I have fixed the true value at one-half the amount found by the tax commission or $7,755,585."

What Based On.

Mr. Drew has based his entire report in regard to real estate on the lists of sales furnished by the assessors last spring after eliminating therefrom the sales that were not normal, or did not represent a good equitable transfer. He finds that the true total or market value of all real estate in the county is $44,472,705.

OLD MAN FORMS BASE OF PILE

Curiosity to See Accident Results in Human Mixup.

An incident, humorous to the witnesses but not to the participants, occurred yesterday morning at the Mitchell and Lewis factory at the time of the locomotive collision under the Sixth street viaduct. Just as the whistles were blowing for 7 o'clock, the men at the plant heard of the accident. Disregarding the signal to begin work, they all started on a run to the scene of the happening. Everything would have been all right, had not one elderly man, on rapidly rounding a corner fell to the ground. His curiosity had got the better of him, to such an extent that he led the entire number of the shop men on their run to the scene.

As he went down, the fourteen others also fell over his prostrate form, and their own momentum scattered them promiscuously about the vicinity. No one was seriously injured, the old man being the only one to receive any mark of the affair. He was badly bruised and is today nursing a pair of skinned knees.

NO REPORT FOR NEXT CONGRESS

PRINT PAPER COMMITTEE NOT YET CONCLUDED WORK.

J. R. Mann Resumes Investigation and Gives Interview in Milwaukee—Pays Tribute to Former Senator Carmack Who Was Shot and Killed Monday.

By George B. Mathes.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—"I do not know whether we will be ready to make a report when congress assembles, and if I did I would not tell," was the blunt reply of Congressman James R. Mann, Chicago, chairman of the special committee having in hand the investigation of conditions surrounding the manufacture of print paper in this country. Mr. Mann passed through Milwaukee late yesterday afternoon en route to the Keshina Indian reservation. He was joined by Congressman W. H. Stafford, a member of the committee.

Committee's Work Thorough.

"We are trying to get at the facts so far as we can," continued Mr. Mann in speaking of the committee's work. "We are now engaged in the work of trying to find the exact status of the supply of pulp wood in this country. We will go to Oshkosh tonight and remain there until tomorrow when we will leave for the Indian reservation for the purpose of viewing a large tract of what we are told is virgin forest and see how far it will go in supplying pulp wood to the mills in this section. The timber I am told is along the line of the Green Bay and Northern road, a new line. From there we will continue on up through northern Wisconsin to look up timber there.

"While Mr. Stafford and myself are engaged up here three other members of the committee are down south investigating conditions in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. By breaking up in that way we are able to cover much more territory in the short time allotted to us. From Wisconsin we will go to Pennsylvania and from there we probably will go to Maine. I do not think we will be able to visit Canada for the present at least. I have some statistics from western Canada," said Mr. Mann turning to Mr. Stafford. "That will help us out there."

Stafford Tells of Carmack.

"I was not personally acquainted with former Senator Carmack," said Congressman Stafford, as he waited for the train bearing the special committee on the investigation of the paper industry. "I knew him only as one of the brightest members of the senate. He was a good debater, noted for his sarcasm and invective. He was ready to cross swords with any one. At different times he met Senator Spooner in warm debates. Both were, however, good friends, and Senator Spooner liked him. The time when I saw him at his best was during the debate on the ship subsidy bill. Senator Carmack led the debate in the senate in opposition to this bill. Senator Gallinger was the leader on the other side. Toward the close Senator Carmack stood almost alone in opposition, but he would not yield. He kept up a filibuster until Senator Gallinger gave up in disgust. In the sharp encounters incident to this debate Senator Carmack was at his best. It so happened that day that there was an hour when the house of representatives had a dull time and I went over to the senate with some friends. We arrived during the debate on the subsidy bill and in that way I happened to hear the senator. He was defeated for renomination in his state. He certainly was one of the most brilliant men the south had in the senate. He had pleasing manners and was well liked by his colleagues and other members of congress."

Barn Posts Still Growing.

Goliad, Tex., Guard: A farmer near Goliad had a novel experience. A few years ago he built a small barn, and in the construction used green willow posts at the corners and along the sides. For some time nothing unusual was noticed but after a year he saw that where he had laid the floor near the ground it was three feet above the soil. He discovered that the willow posts, instead of being dead, were alive, had taken root, and were growing. In their upward movement they had carried the barn along. Last spring the barn was on stilts nine feet high, and he put in a new floor and surrounded the posts with siding, thereby making a two story affair. There is now a space of nine inches between the floor and the ground and the owner expects to have a three story barn in the course of time.

The Meanest Ad.

Cincinnati Enquirer: A clerk in the advertising department of a newspaper called a reporter to him.

"Here is the meanest ad," he said, "in my long experience. It was handed in by a very pretty young girl. When I read it I could hardly keep from saying to her, 'Aren't you ashamed?'

"If the gentleman who lent a brown raincoat to a young lady in the park on Sunday afternoon during the storm will apply to the butler at 2177 Peanut street he can have the coat back upon payment of the cost of this advertisement."

Children and Divorce.

Charles Zueblin: As to divorce, children are the only real consideration. I do not mean to advocate divorce as a remedy for the present undesirable state of the institution of marriage. But we are bound to recognize that a hasty marriage, however romantic it may be, will not always keep the affections permanently. When two people find they do not love each other and if they have no children to consider, the best thing and the only thing for them to do is to separate.

KILLS AGED WIFE IN JEALOUS RAGE

EIGHTY-FOUR YEAR OLD FARMER SLAYS WITH AXE AND THEN SUICIDES.

WAS AFRAID OF HIRED MAN

Octogenarian Accused Woman of Receiving Attentions of Employe, and After Wordy Quarrel Cut Terrible Gash in Her Head—Both Bodies Discovered By Son on Return From Town.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 11.—In a fit of insane jealousy 84 year old Eland Olson killed his wife, one year his junior, and then attempted suicide. The double tragedy took place in their home on a farm near Esofea, a small village about six miles from this place. The old man is not expected to live.

Quarreled With Wife.

Olson on frequent occasions recently, it is reported, had upbraided his wife, claiming she was receiving attentions from a farm hand. Mrs. Olson resented the charge and it is said quarrels on this score often grew heated. Yesterday morning Olson sent his son who made his home with his parents, the three living alone on the farm, to the general store in the village to get some groceries. The son was gone a few hours and when he returned he found his mother weltering in her own blood with a deep gash in the back of her head where she had been struck by an ax which was lying close by her side. In another room he found his father, hanging from a rope with blood gushing from a deep cut that laid bare his abdomen. There still being life in the body, the son cut his father down and applied restoratives. The mother was breathing heavily but was unconscious and all efforts to revive her failed, she dying about an hour after being discovered by the son. The wounds of the father are necessarily fatal.

Had Been in Insane Asylum.

Olson is one of the best known farmers in Vernon county where he has resided the greater part of his life. About twenty years ago he was sent to an insane asylum for treatment where he remained for some time. Fear that his father might suffer another attack, induced the son who is unmarried, to make his home with his parents. It is generally believed that Olson has been suffering from an attack and that the charges he made against his wife were the ravings of his mental condition.

LEAVE VERDICT OPEN

Coroner's Jury Fail to Find Any Cause for the Death of Max Olszewski

KENOSHA, Nov. 11.—The coroner's jury called to investigate the death of Max Olszewski found dead along the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway last Thursday morning, yesterday morning returned an open verdict in the case. The hearing before the jury failed to bring out anything that would throw any light on the manner in which the man was killed. There was no word received from the train crews in regard to the accident and this was taken to mean that none of the employes of the company knew anything about it. The evidence before the jury was not sufficient to permit them to even hazard a guess as to the manner in which the man was killed, and the open verdict will leave it possible for the district attorney to take such steps as he may see fit for the further investigation of the case. None of the mysteries in connection with the accident have been cleared up, and for this reason it is expected that the district attorney will now take up the case.

JOSEPH HARTNELL FREED.

Salem Man, Implicated by Brother, in Lumber Fire, is Released.

Joseph Hartnell of Salem who was arrested on Sunday on a charge of arson after being implicated by his brother, was released from custody late Monday afternoon after his brother Henry Hartnell had repudiated his confession in which he had alleged that Joseph Hartnell had aided him in setting fire to the Evans building. Monday was a busy day for Henry Hartnell. After the arrest of his brother he was kept pretty busy with the attorneys for the brother and the district attorney and he seemed willing to tell pretty nearly any kind of a story. His stories were so wild that Attorney George Taylor, who represented Joseph Hartnell, joined with the brothers of Henry in asking the county court to make an investigation into the mental condition of Hartnell and he was examined by Doctors Eastman and Adams who found that he was not insane. After this finding had been made Henry talked again and this time he declared that his brother Joseph had nothing to do with the alleged attempt to burn the building.

Old-Fashioned Sentiments.

Atlanta Constitution: It takes the faith of the old-time religion to keep the new religion in the right road.

Don't be afraid of the lions in the way. Lions are mostly like folks—more roar than reason.

The road only looks rough to the folks that fear to travel it. Ten to one but you'll strike a gold mine in the rocky hills at the other end.

URGES BRYAN TO BECOME AN EVANGELIST OF CHRIST

Rev. Oliver Predicts Nebraskan Would Be Equal of Apostle Paul and Suggests His Defeats Were to Turn Commoner's Talents to Religious Work.

BURLINGTON, Kas., Nov. 11.—Rev. French E. Oliver who is holding a revival meeting here has issued an open letter to William J. Bryan urging the Nebraskan to become an evangelist and predicting that he would become an equal of the apostle Paul.

"Twelve years ago," writes Rev. Oliver, "I wrote you a letter in which I stated my conviction that you should preach the gospel and added the statement that if you would consecrate your wonderful talents to God—as an evangelist, the Bryan of the Twentieth Century would equal the Paul of the first century as a champion of the cause of Christ.

"Personally, your three defeats have been three sources of sorrow to me, as I have hoped to see you elected to the presidency. Who knows? Perhaps God has withheld the presidency from you in order that you may become more to your country than president. I am firmly convinced that one ambassador of Christ of your calibre is worth more to this nation than ten thousand presidents.

"This impression regarding your fitness for the great work named has been strong in my heart for twelve years, and pray God that it may become a fire in your great soul."

Rev. Oliver has been conducting a revival campaign in Kansas for several weeks. He has done work as an evangelist in all parts of the country.

ROAD BLAMED FOR ACCIDENT

Coroner's Jury Finds Robert Bender Came to Death Through Lamps Not Being Lighted at Willow Switch.

At Corliss yesterday afternoon Justice J. T. Lee held an inquest in the case of Robert Bender of Ashland, Wis., brakeman, killed in the freight train wreck on the western division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, near Willow.

The evidence tended to show that the railway company was negligent, in that the home signal light was out and that for that reason the engineer of the freight train did not slow up or stop his train. There was some other evidence offered, in an attempt to prove that the engineer should have at least slowed up his train.

District Attorney Fulton Thompson was present and conducted the inquest on the part of the state. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury find that Robert Bender came to his death by being buried under the wreckage of train Extra South No. 884 at Willow, Racine county, Wis., on the C. & N. W. railroad, on the evening of Nov. 8, 1908, wreck being caused by derailment of said train through the home signal lamps not being lighted at the time of the wreck."

The jury was composed of Edward Jones (foreman), Chris. Anderson, A. D. French, Olaf Nielsen, Edward J. Kane, W. D. Smith.

NOW SEEK JOSEPH CLOPE

Officials Must Find Brother of Missing Racine Man Before Coroner's Inquest on Corpse in Kenosha Will be Concluded.

The further sessions of the coroner's jury investigating the death of Frank Clope have been adjourned until such a time as the officials of Kenosha and Racine counties can locate Joseph Clope, a brother of the deceased, who is missing. It has been discovered that the shoes which were found near the body supposed to be that of Clope were bought at Mt. Olive, Ill., a small town near St. Louis, and it is known that Joseph Clope was in St. Louis a few months ago. It is thought that this fact will, in a measure, show the origin of the pocketbook found in the pockets of the dead man which bore a St. Louis advertising mark. If Joe Clope can be found it is thought that he will be able to give some very interesting information in regard to the death of his brother. No trace of the missing brother has been found, but the officials are on his trail and hope to be able to locate him within the next few days.

LARGE FAMILY OF MOURNERS.

Death of Mrs. J. Christianson is Occasion of Great Sorrow by Many Friends.

The funeral of Mrs. J. Christianson, who died suddenly at her home on West street on Monday, will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the Danish Baptist church on State street. Mrs. Christianson was one of the best known and honored women of the west side and leaves a score of friends to mourn her death. She left a large family of children to mourn her demise. The children are: Rev. N. J. Peterson, pastor of the Baptist church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; M. Hoffman Peterson and Hans Peterson, Fargo, N. D.; Miss Hannah Peterson, Chicago; Mrs. Sophia Frank, Racine; Miss Maria Peterson, Denmark. All the children will be present at the funeral except the daughter in Denmark.

TAFT PLURALITY IN COUNTY 1,810

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES' PLURALITY IN RACINE OVER EIGHTEEN HUNDRED.

DAVIDSON'S PLURALITY 994

Board of Canvassers Completes Official Count, Showing Pluralities as First Reported By Journal to Have Been Approximately Correct—All Amendments Carried By Large Majorities.

County Clerk William Bell and Supervisors Harry Miller and Levi Yance have completed the canvass of the votes cast at the recent presidential election. Following are the figures which show the total vote for each candidate in the entire county:

For President. The total number of votes cast was 10,334.

Bryan, Dem.	3688
Chafin, Pro.	429
Taft, Rep.	5490
Debs, Soc. Dem.	794
Gilhaus, Soc. Labor	6
Plurality for Taft, 1810.	

For Governor—

John A. Aylward, Dem.	4035
Winfred Douglas Cox, Pro.	485
James O. Davidson, Rep.	5029
Harvey Dee Brown, Soc. Dem.	781
E. Kern	1
Henry Bottema, Soc. Labor	3
Plurality for Davidson, 994.	

For Lieut. Governor—

Burt Williams, Dem.	3653
Chas. H. Forward, Pro.	430
John Strange, Rep.	5387
Chester M. Wright, Soc. Dem.	783
Plurality for Strange, 734.	

For Secretary of State—

Frank B. Schutz, Dem.	3624
Linus H. Park, Pro.	425
James A. Frear, Rep.	5405
John G. Irwin, Soc. Dem.	801
John Vierthaler	3
Plurality for Frear, 781.	

State Treasurer—

George T. Heslin, Dem.	3575
Waldemar Ager, Pro.	411
Andrew H. Dahl, Rep.	5476
Henry M. Parks, Soc. Dem.	799
Plurality for Dahl, 901.	

Attorney General—

Evan A. Evans, Dem.	3622
Jabez Burritt Smith, Pro.	420
Frank L. Gilbert, Rep.	5426
Horace B. Walmsley, Soc. Dem.	799
Plurality for Gilbert, 804.	

Commissioner of Insurance—

William Guilliaume, Dem.	3551
David Walden Emerson, Pro.	419
George E. Beedle, Rep.	5479
Herman W. Bistorious, Soc. Dem.	799
Theodore Horn, Soc. Labor	3
Plurality for Beedle, 928.	

Favor Amendments.

All of the amendments voted for at the election were carried by large majorities and the vote is as follows:

Approval of bills by the governor—For 2235; against 304.

Relating to highway improvements—For 2751; against 659.

Relating to electors—For 2556; against 477.

Relating to taxes on income—For 2066; against 683.

For Congressman.

Following is the total vote in the city and county for the office of congressman:

H. A. Mohlenpah, Dem.	3206
Joshua H. Berkey, Pro.	381
Henry Allen Cooper, Rep.	5961
W. A. Jacobs, Soc. Dem.	769
Plurality for Cooper, 2755.	

Member of Assembly.

The vote cast for the candidates for assembly was as follows:

First District—

F. Billings, Dem.	1987
W. Ingalls, Rep.	2856
J. C. Petersen, Soc. Dem.	601
Plurality for Ingalls, 869.	

Second District—

George Herzog, Dem.	2118
J. H. Kamper, Rep.	2240
Hugo Meyer, Soc. Dem.	176
Plurality for Kamper, 122.	

The County Ticket.

County Clerk—

James L. English, Dem.	3709
Carl E. Nelson, Rep.	5510
Leonard Weidner, Soc. Dem.	782
Scattering	1
Plurality for Nelson, 1801.	

County Treasurer—

Anthony McAvoy, Dem.	3494
William J. Hay, Rep.	5641
John Fennell, Soc. Dem.	836
Plurality for Hay, 2147.	

Sheriff—

John Kearney, Dem	3535
Gustav Derricks, Rep.	5754
N. P. Nielson, Soc. Dem.	731
Scattering	4
Plurality for Derricks, 2219.	

Coroner—

James Corse, Dem.	3333
Jonas Hoyle, Rep.	5821
O. Krogh, Soc. Dem.	790
Plurality for Hoyle, 2488.	

Clerk of Court—

J. J. Wilke, Dem.	3645
L. F. Owen, Rep.	5476
C. E. Jones, Soc. Dem.	787
Plurality for Owen, 1831.	

District Attorney—

Peter J. Myers, Dem.	3683
Fulton Thompson, Rep.	5518
Plurality for Thompson, 1835.	

Register of Deeds—

O. P. Reistrup, Dem.	3410
James Bolton, Rep.	5714
John Cerney, Soc. Dem.	782
Plurality for Bolton, 2304.	

Surveyor—

Harold Knight, Rep.	5752
Scattering	3
Plurality for Knight, 5549.	

TRAMPS COST SEVEN CENTS

EXPENSE OF HOUSING HOBOES IN RACINE IS SMALL.

Report to County Board Shows Decrease in Money Spent Providing for Transients—Bill Presented for Care of Child Born in Winnebago Asylum.

According to a report presented to the Racine county board of supervisors by Peter Myers, purchasing agents of Racine county, and reported upon favorably by a committee this morning, there were taken care of from November 1, 1907, to November 1, 1908, at the tramp house in this city, 4,027 tramps. For the purpose of taking care of these tramps there was $400 appropriated and it cost $314.15, leaving a balance of $85.85 in the fund.

This is indeed a small amount of money for the care of such a small army of men. In years gone by it has cost the county of Racine as high as $18,000 and $19,000 to take care of this class of citizens and the men charged with drunkenness.

To Inspect Asylums.

There was also presented to the board this morning a bill of Charles Swanson of the Winnebago insane asylum, for $145, for the care of an infant child of Emilie Sulah, a woman who was confined in that institution. She was sent up from this county and released as cured. Then she was sent back, and gave birth to the child.

Resolutions were also passed by the board that they visit the Racine county insane asylum and inspect the same on November 13, and to visit the county house on November 14.

SUGAR WAR LOWERS PRICES

American Company and Arbuckle Brothers Have Cut Figure to Little More Than Cost After Four Year's Truce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Price reduction in refined sugar caused rumors to circulate in the trade today of a renewal of the old fight between the American Sugar Refining company and Arbuckle Brothers. These reports have been based on the scaling down of the margin between raw and refined sugar, which has been in progress of late. The normal margin between raw sugar and refined is about 90 cents a hundred pounds.

The gradual reduction which has been in progress has brought the difference down to 73 cents. This, according to trade estimates, is little more than the cost of refining and cuts down usual profits by about two-thirds. It was declared in circles supposedly well informed however, that the action of the two concerns in reducing prices was due to growing competition for business and it was in no sense a bitter war such as was waged before. It was also said that the agreement reached some years ago between the late President Havemeyer and Arbuckle Brothers had terminated and that the latter declined to renew it. This understanding was reached four years ago and resulted in closing the breach between the two concerns, and until a month ago they had been acting in harmony.

CROPS BETTER THIS YEAR

Government Estimate on Principal Products Show Three Per Cent Increase in Quality and Quantity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The department of agriculture yesterday issued a preliminary estimate of the production of the principal crops of the United States showing that corn, wheat, oats and eight other crops, representing approximately 70 per cent of the value of all of the crops this year aggregate about 3 per cent greater than a year ago and 2.4 per cent greater than the average for the past five years.

For other crops the following figures are given for 1908 and 1907 respectively: Production percentage of apples, 43.4 and 42.1; grapes 82.2 and 78.4; pears 73.3 and 44.3; cranberries 55.4 and 78.2; peanuts 82.6 and 82.4. Condition percentages of oranges 88.0 and 44.6; lemons 92.8 and 93.3; sugar beets 86 and 90.4; sugar cane 90.8 and 91.1. Sorghum yield per acre gallons 90.4 and 90.8; sweet potatoes yield per acre bushels 92.3 and 87.5 and quality per acre 89.5 and 85.7. Oats averaging weight, measured bushels 29.8 and 29.4.

BELOIT FEARS MAD DOGS.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 11.—Beloit again is in the throes of a mad dog scare. The little 3 year old daughter of George Peck was several times bitten by a dog, which was killed, its brain being sent to the state health board for examination. The little son of Edward Jones was bitten on the arm, but the injury is not considered serious, as the dog's fangs were compelled to pierce the child's heavy coat. While attempting to separate two fighting dogs, Lee Crouse was bitten in the wrist.

SENT TO ROCK COUNTY JAIL.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 11.—Hugo and Albert Donnerstag, alleged counterfeiters, who were recently returned to Madison after their capture following their escape from the Dane county jail, were taken into the federal court yesterday morning and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each by Judge A. L. Sanborn. In default of furnishing this amount they were committed to the Rock county jail.

COST $17,328.01 TO CARRY STATE

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN EDMONDS FILES STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

PAYS OLD INDEBTEDNESS

National Committee Contributed $3,136.50 Toward Obtaining Victory in Wisconsin—Stephenson Gave $2,000, While Individual Subscriptions Totaled Nearly Nine Thousand More.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 11.—E. A. Edmonds, chairman of the Republican state central committee, today filed his report of receipts and expenditures during the last campaign, which is declared to be a "true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Republican state central committee since Sept. 27, 1908, when the books were turned over to the present treasurer." The report follows:

RECEIPTS.

From outgoing treasurer	$ 38.36
Senator Isaac Stephenson	2,000.00
State officials	2,500.00
Rep. National committee	3,136.50
Individual subscriptions	8,805.84
Indebtedness advanced by chairmen	347.41
Total	$17,328.01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Candidates and county committees	$7,495.00
Bill posting	168.25
Printing and campaign buttons	1,210.36
Speaking and traveling expenses	2,216.31
Postage, telegraph, telephone and express	1,526.66
Headquarters, including chairman	4,702.43
Total	$17,328.01

Two Contributions Left Out.

The statement of receipts and expenditures above, does not include the sum of $1,863.50 given by the Republican national committee to the Milwaukee county committee, Mr. Edmonds says, nor the sum of $1,500 received by the committee to help wipe out the old indebtedness of the Milwaukee county committee, though both sums passed through the hands of the committee and appear on the books.

MAY NOT EXCLUDE NEGROES.

Supreme Court Holds That Admittance to Rinks Must Not Be Denied.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 11.—Albert Jones, a colored man of Milwaukee, has established the right of negroes to be admitted to public roller skating rinks in Wisconsin.

The Broadway Roller Rink company of Milwaukee refused to allow him to enjoy the privileges of its rink because of his color. He brought suit and obtained a verdict in the lower court for $25, but the court taxed the costs against him. From this order he appealed.

The supreme court says that the Wisconsin statute prohibiting public places of amusement from discriminating against negroes because of their color is more sweeping in its provisions than similar statutes of other states. A public roller skating rink, the court says, is undoubtedly a public place of amusement, and under the Wisconsin statute proprietors of such places can not legally exclude negroes.

THAT CRUMB OF COMFORT

Milwaukee Free Press: In its desperation to extract some comfort for itself out of the results of the election the scavenger press has emitted several joyous whines over the alleged wide-spread "scratching" of Gov. Davidson, against whom its campaign of lies was particularly directed.

Inasmuch as Senator La Follette, whom it speciously upholds as a criterion in all matters, ran over 100,000 behind the national ticket in the year of the Roosevelt landslide, it would not have reflected seriously on the standing of his successor—who has accomplished the fulfillment of the progressive programme in Wisconsin—if he had suffered an equal cut in a less overwhelming Republican victory.

But the fact is that Gov. Davidson did not run behind Mr. Taft to as great an extent as candidates for governor usually run behind the candidate for president in presidential years. According to the latest returns his loss is less than 5,000, a number so small in comparison with that meted out to La Follette in his time, that it is fair to conclude that the vilification of Gov. Davidson proved an asset rather than an injury.

Indeed, the larger part of the "scratching" which the governor's name received was in Milwaukee county, and here it was not the silly scavenger charge of "stand patting" that did the business, but the governor's action with regard to the fighting game.

Gov. Davidson was re-elected by one of the largest majorities ever given to a candidate for office in Wisconsin, and the scavenger press, both here and elsewhere, will have to seek other balm for its bumped and bruised anatomy than the fiction of a reduced Davidson vote.

The governor's splendid run was part and parcel of the stinging rebuke which the progressive voters of Wisconsin administered to those elements which sought the disruption of the Republican party for personal and selfish reasons.

The Thanksgiving day proclamation of Governor Davidson is brief but in the best of taste.

THE SIEGE OF CHICAGO.

F. B. SWINGLE, Racine, Wis.

Benjamin Harrison Houston was softly whistling to himself as he swung along the lakeshore promenade in the early summer evening. Benjamin was usually whistling softly when not necessarily interrupted by some interfering occupation as dining or talking.

As the record shows, Benjamin Harrison Houston was born on March fourth, of the year 1889. That accounts for two-thirds of his illustrious name. This evening, then, in June, 1915, he had attained to somewhat more than twenty-six years of age. That was about all he had done, except whistling, since he left college. He whistled whether he was petted, or snubbed; whether pleased, or hurt, or angry. In whatever frame of mind, his friends knew that the low whistle was an index to the present chapter of Ben Houston's mind. He always whistled in the same low key, but he whistled tunes, and the tunes were the index. The tunes changed with his mood.

Just now he was letting out a reiterated strain from "Dearie," a well-worn old love song, popular in the decade past. This was evidence sufficient to show whither he was bound, and proof positive was furnished when, after a brisk walk fifteen minutes, he stopped whistling at Her door; the door with the beehive worked into the coat of arms. Such a significative escutcheon needed no vivid imagination to aid in the expression of its sentiment.

Later in the evening, as he walked more slowly back again along the lakeshore promenade, he was whistling softly, as before, but the air was another. It would have been quite appropriate to "In Requiem" or "Miserables."

She—Florence was She—had changed his tune.

This is not a story about a girl. It is about the Siege of Chicago. But, as Florence was a girl who lived in Chicago a long time ago, during the Siege of 1915, it is simply impossible to keep Her out of the story.

She was the one who changed his tune, and She had something to do with the siege of Chicago. She was, of course, very pretty and sweet and vivacious and ambitious; no normal judge or critic could deny that. But every wise one knows that They are always just that way, and that it is They who will always be changing things. Many other things besides moods and tunes have been changed by Them ever since there was anything to be changed.

This evening Ben had all too precipitately and abruptly launched the old question which should have been answered by the syllable of three letters. There was no doubt about that. But what She did return was a reply much longer, while far less satisfactory.

"Oh, Ben, you should have known better. You have wits. Haven't they let you know that I am as ambitious as any of the other girls in the set? You must certainly have seen that we girls, in a way, measure ourselves by each other. Now listen: Mayme, you know, hooked the Captain; Sayde has engaged her scientist who, we hear, is to be It at the University; Carolyn married for love, but she leads in the swim because of that new book of his.

"You aren't—you haven't—Oh, you just haven't; that's all. You simply haven't done anything, and I am like the rest; I want a husband to do—or to have done—something.

"There; I'm doing all the talking, but you ought to have known better; you actually had. I'm sorry——"

The words caught for breath (or something) and stopped.

"Yes, Florry, I suppose you are. They always are. But, Florence, I am rich. I was born rich. My people died when I was a little tyke, and I've never had much or anything out of life, except those things that money would buy. I don't have to do——"

"Don't, Ben. It hurts, I know. It hurts me, too—a lot. I do like you. But you are—it is impossible; there! I want to keep you; but just as you are. Go and think about it just as I have told you; and come up Tuesday evening, if you can, to hear 'Jingles' with the Lanes, you know.

"Good-bye."

He raised his hat and went. There was a mist before his eyes that prevented him from seeing the tears in hers; so he went obediantly.

When a man is twenty-six and healthy, he does not whine over any disappointment, even in the form of a rejection. Benjamin Harrison Houston was not of the pattern of a quitter. He could wait till luck came his way; or he could go after it. He had stuff; nerve; sand; and good horse sense. He decided to go on Tuesday evening to hear "Jingles," the last comic opera, with Florence and the Lanes; though he made a wry face at the prospect of comic opera on a fine summer evening.

"Blast comic opera, anyway; and the teas and the matinees and the card parties and the calls and all this sissy stuff that has educated me into such a soft-headed lad. If my dad had been a backwoodsman instead of a board of trade man, and I had had to scratch gravel for a living, I might stand some show. Why, great guns! I would have come down here to Chicago and taken her by storm instead of having her stand me off as though I was a school boy.

"Blast comic opera! Blast parties! Blast money!"

Nevertheless he appeared to enjoy the Tuesday evening, spent with Florence and the jolly Lanes, and softly whistled snatches from the evening's program as they walked back down the street. It was incredulous, of course, but they liked to walk; and Ben did surely like to whistle—softly.

When they reached the tiny Bohemian cafe where a certain choice little late lunch was served which he particularly enjoyed, Ben steered them straight for his particular corner behind a big screen, and was immediately followed by his particular waiter who always served so carefully and then disappeared by tactic understanding, not to appear again for exactly forty minutes.

On entering, Ben had noted a queer pair at one of the tables. One was unmistakably Japanese, of a type above the ordinary. His garb was American, strictly down to date, and a well-shaped head impressed one with the fact that it was well stocked with brains.

His companion was a swarthy foreigner, not from Japan, but from some southern province of European Russia.

In his face and manner was shown an innate force and dominant power, with some confidence of training. But he showed the animal in him even in the prosaic matter of his order to the timid little waitress who scuttled away like a scared partridge when the big foreigner whispered in her ear. She even left the coin he threw upon the corner of the table, and he returned it to himself with a sneer.

As Ben passed, with the ladies, the coarse stranger cast toward them a look not good to see, which was met by a return glance from the young American that straight-way informed the boor of the splendid policy of attending to his own business. Ben had an ugly look of his own that he could use on special occasions, like this one.

The incident took place all in a passing moment, but Ben never forgot the meaning glances exchanged; neither did the swarthy insolent one.

Leaving the place, after supper, they saw that the two strange men had left before them. As Ben repassed the table where the foreigners had been seated, something rustled under his foot and he stooped and picked up the paper, evidently part of a letter. He passed on and was crumpling the scrap in his hand and about to drop it, when the big fellow returned hurriedly and stepped to the seat occupied before by himself. Searching quickly about, he evidently did not find anything for which he might have been looking, for a growling imprecation escaped the thick lips. When he crowded past the four friends, Ben was about to ask whether the paper in his hand was the object of search. Receiving another venomous look, however, he changed his mind and tucked the paper into his pocket. Evidently there was something doing.

The Jap was waiting for his companion, and as they moved away, Ben heard him say in perfect English, "You need a grandmother's care. A man of your profession will some day learn to be more careful."

Benjamin called a motor and, after the girls were landed safely at home, dismissed it, as he wish to walk to his own establishment, back down the lakeshore promenade. Ben liked to walk—and to whistle.

In spite of himself his whistle was dismal. He and Florence and the Lanes had had a jolly evening and he had done his part like a little man—yes, just like a nice little comic opera—he thought to himself.

Blast comic opera! He had lost out with Florence; that is, regarding the main point. Florry's mind was as firm as a hard little flint when it was once settled upon a decision. She changed? Not for a long, long time. He must do something. Well, he would see.

A bit of paper blowing about reminded him of something, and he stopped near a strong light to take from his pocket the crumpled sheet he had found in the cafe. It was but half the message, the last half. It read, "meet you here tomorrow night from the electric train that leaves Chicago at seven. You must be on time for we must move at once and all together. Uogo."

Down the left margin extended two lines of Japanese characters. That was all.

"Strange," muttered Ben. "Those fellows acted as though they had made a ratty mess of something, some way, by losing this letter scrap. I'll ask the jitsu trainer tomorrow for the meaning of this Jap column of hieroglyphics."

The next afternoon the quick little trainer gazed in much wonder at the narrow strip of writing which Ben had cut from the rest of the letter. Then he read it aloud.

"Boat and heavy gun ready. Shells terrible. Can blow up Milwaukee with one. Lake cities ours."

"What does that mean?" asked the athlete.

"Oh, nothing much I guess; some one been practicing Japanese, perhaps."

The little athlete said nothing, but shook his head.

Ben walked home, whistling softly "Pride of the Nation." There was something doing, and he was going to do some of it. Those two fellows were bound for Milwaukee on the seven o'clock interurban, and he would go, also. There was the devil to pay, and no pitch hot; but Benjamin Harrison Houston would be right there with the ladle, just the same. First, though, that fine moustache of his must come off.

On a warm afternoon, two weeks later, a genuine specimen of the genus "hobo" was patting the ties of the North Western railroad, that skirted the lake between Chicago and Milwaukee. His shoes were big and loose, so were his trousers; his hat was small and tight so was his coat. His hair was long and tangled, and his beard was short and stubby. He carried a black clay pipe and a pocket full of the natural leaf.

As his shoes tapped the ties, he whistled softly, in rythm. It was Ben, bent on doing something. It was the first time in his life that Ben had hunted something to do, and now he was after the biggest game in America. He wanted to shout.

Strange! Passing strange! A little girl had changed things so, with him. Just a girl. A wonderfully sweet little girl, though, she was; a willful, determined, ambitious girl, but a dainty girl—a dear girl. Well, adjectives are weak descriptives, after all.

"But I'm glad she did it, just the same. I'm sore, sore clear through, at the way she sized me up, but it's really give me a task that I enjoy. A man's work!

"They may finish me, but I will finish them, anyway. I'll do it, and do it right, if I never see Florry or the Stars and Stripes again.

"It's a job for a man; but I'll make that crazy Shinotoist Uogo, and his fellows wish they had never left the sight of the plum and cherry blossoms, the chrysanthemums, the daikon beds, and the baby landscape of their own Province.

"I'll make that black anarchist, Czwark wish he had never seen a chemist's laboratory. He has the most powerful explosive that any man ever dreamed about, but he will wish he had never discovered hellamite before I get through with my work. Every civilized government turned down his devilish schemes, so he turns to this secret anti-national society in Japan for help, and it appears that he received it.

"Their shells could blow every lake city off the map. One of them would make an earthquake. I'll fix them if I am never heard of again, and it must be done before they are alarmed, and before they strike once.

"A business for Benjamin Harrison Houston! I can't write a book; a man has to put his very self into a book, and there isn't enough of me to make a book. I will give someone else a chance to write, though, about something worth hearing. Carolyn's husband's book won't be in the class.

"George! This sun is glaring. I'd like to step into my bathroom for a half hour or so. Well, here's the creek, and now I begin to shine. Lord, help me! I do want to come out of this alive."

Where the railroad crosses a small stream, he left the ties and went to a farmhouse for a drink, and was given a cold lunch.

"Yes, the dipper hangs by the well," said the housewife. "You look beat. Want work? I 'spose not. You knights of the railroad don't work. Rest yourself, though; you don't look mean; and as for water, you're welcome.

"That steamer out there? I don't know; and neither does anybody else around here. The black thing has been out there for a week, now, with no sign of her business. We think it's a government boat, though, because there's one great gun on the deck. But nobody knows.

"Going? Well, I hope you're rested. You look honest enough. It's a pity such as you won't work."

Ben thanked the woman, and then sauntered down to the beach, whistling softly. The sun was dipping the trees in the west, and he lounged on the lake bank. For once he stopped the whistle. This was face to face with business, and a mightily serious business it must prove to him, no matter which way it turned.

He must board that boat, and that, of itself, might mean quick death. Then, there was Hell's fury locked within the hold of that black hull. The "Terror," it was named. Terror, indeed! And it was to be let loose upon every city of the Great Lakes that did not yield unconditional surrender.

Vague rumors were afloat, of the terrible scheme of Uogo, the Japanese anti-national intriguer who, with a few of his faithful devil, had linked his fate with that of Czwark, who was an avowed enemy of everything and everybody, it seemed.

Czwark had been a pupil of a well-known Russian anarchist who made his hiding in Kieff. This man had employed Czwark in his laboratory assisting in his work as a chemist.

In some combination, Czwark had stumbled upon a fulminating explosive that was appalling in its destructive force. It would rend the earth.

His employer and tutor being absent at the time, Czwark alone had the secret of its composition. Leaving the country as soon as possible, he lost no time in presenting propositions to the Japanese government through the ten ministers of state. At the meeting there was strong sentiment favorable to the purchase of the secret. The incident was terminated, however, by the enormous price and demands of the inventor.

Czwark immediately came to America and demonstrated the terrible force of his hellamite to the secretaries of war and of the navy of the United States. His demonstration was all too successful. These gentlemen, with the President, agreed that the use of such an explosive in war would be a direct violation of an important section of the international peace treaty of 1912. They refused to consider the matter farther, and Czwark was desperate.

He became stranded in Chicago where he came into communication with Itisi and Uogo at the meeting of the Society of the Red Banner Brothers. They hated Japan as well as the United States government. Czwark and Uogo proved a congenial pair of assassins who planned on a mighty scale. The use of five hundred pounds of this hellamite would put the whole world within their power, for human life was not considered in their plans.

A small armored steamer and a single large gun was all they needed to begin operations toward the capture or destruction of the lake cities, which were almost without protection; and now all was ready for the first blow.

All this Ben had learned during the last fortnight, and it had cost him half his fortune; but having made sure of the size of his game, he balked at nothing.

And it was to be his game—his own. As he collected one by one of the astounding facts out of that hot-bed of anarchy, he should have communicated with the government, but he did not do so. If alarmed, these men would annihilate Chicago before they could be prevented. He must work silently and alone, even if he blew himself up with them.

He did, however, leave a record of his discoveries with his lawyer, to be opened after five days.

The evening came on slowly. To try them, he kindled a little blaze on the beach, as he perceived no sign of life on board the steamer. He was soon abundantly satisfied, for a hail of bullets extinguished the fire and sent the gravel flying into his face where he sat, a few paces away.

"Oh, yes, thank you," he muttered. "The new nitro-vapor repeaters I heard about last week. Not very noisy but reach the spot seven times a second. Thank you. See you later."

He kicked out the remaining embers, stretched himself on the grass by the beach, and slept for two hours. Sleep might have held his tired body still longer, but the spell was broken by a crash. He groaned a moment from his unusually hard bed, and sat up. It was cold and the wind blew, but what had wakened him was the crash and flash of electricity in the air. The black boat was equipped with wireless apparatus and they were sending aerograms.

"Well, Benjamin Harrison Houston, you've something to do besides whistle and get to matinee parties on time. If you don't get aboard that steamer on time, you're simply left, that's all. It's really time you were moving."

Delivering this information at himself, he went to the water and unfastened a heavy old scow which he had noticed in the afternoon. Gently rocking the clumsy tub, he soon had it afloat; then, sitting quietly, he waited till everything was quiet on the steamer. He did not even allow himself to whistle. He must get aboard the black boat, and it was not such hilarious business when he could reach out and coolly clasp hands with Death.

Yet, as he sat waiting, Ben thought of the bright faces and the footlights in the beautiful new "Emporium" at Chicago, with no wish to be there. No! He would rather be here. Here on the lonely lakeshore he was getting more serious training, for life or death.

He sculled slowly toward the black mass out in the lake and saw, as he drew near, that thick smoke was pouring from the steamer's funnel. A lump rose in his throat and choked him, as he realized that they were raising steam and would soon leave. Taking the risk, he drew closer; still closer. Strangely, he was not seen. The side of the destroyer rose above him, and he came in close to her side.

There was a cranking, clanking sound, and Ben saw moving chain dripping mud and water. The anchor was coming up.

"God help me!! Lord help me up," he gasped, and, desperate as was the chance, seized the dripping chain just as the anchor rose to the surface.

Clinging like a leech, he was scraped up the side, and, as his head rose above the hawser-hole, grasped the rail, clambered over, and tumbled upon the deck in a heap.

Four men were upon him before he could get to his feet, and he was corded like a market calf, with hands and feet tied all together.

At a motion from the man who held a light, they raised him to the rail to toss him over when he remarked, coolly, "Just wait a moment, you fellows, 'The Lakes Are Ours.'"

He was dropped to the deck as though he had scorched them. Every man left him. The fellow with the light returned at once with a giant in new uniform, who strode up like a mad animal. It was Czwark.

"Who are you? Who sent you? How did you get here? And what do you want?"

"The Brothers sent me from Chicago to carry your messages—to help you negotiate the treaty and terms of surrender," answered Ben readily and clearly.

"If you are initiated, give the signs. What do you know?"

"I know everything, but was not regularly initiated because I wanted to get here to you before you left."

"You were not initiated how, then, do you know? Tell truly, or you die now."

Ben's heart fluttered, but he lied steadily.

"One of the Brothers stepped out; a traitor. He told, but no one in Chicago believed him. No one but I, a poor cuss whom the rich have starved and crowded and kicked and despised. They all thought your traitor Brother crazy, but I believed and went to the room under the old store-house. I told the Brothers I would kill the traitor if they would tell me where to find the steamer, and they told me."

"Did you kill the traitor?"

"I did, your excellency."

"Who am I?"

"Admiral Czwark, the illustrious ruler of the world by hellamite, which is the gift of his own Star."

"You have the pass, and I cannot kill you—yet."

Czwark drew his short sword, cut the cords then went below, leaving Ben alone in a corner of the deck. One of the crew then came up and led him to a position on the forward lookout, saying, "Watch here and report if any craft comes toward us."

"Where are we bound?" asked Ben.

"Milwaukee."

"But I thought we were to take Chicago."

"Admiral Uogo has arranged for that tomorrow."

"The Admiral Uogo! Where is he?"

"If you came from the Brothers, you ought to know that Admiral Uogo has a destroyer identical with this, just north of Chicago. Our boat, the Terror, will reach Milwaukee before day break and give the city one shell. We then leave for Chicago and join Admiral Uogo in either the capture or destruction of the city. They will hear about what our one shell does to Milwaukee and will flock to our army before we blow them all to the sky."

"That will be glorious," said Ben, as he shuddered.

"Yes, glorious! We will then go down the lakes to the other cities. Such are the orders. Oh, there will be glory enough to suit you, and it will be gory glory, too."

He raised the light to Ben's face to see whether he trembled or not. Ben did not.

So! There were two destroyers and Milwaukee was to take the first stroke. How could he prevent it? He cursed himself as a fool for not warning these cities and the government. Still, what could they have done?

The great nation! The mighty government! Why was Columbia so careless of her jewels as to let her splendid cities lie year after year with no protection from a danger like this? Two little boats with power enough to lay waste these homes, those tall graceful buildings, those beautiful churches, those bright, busy, priceless human lives. Was there no aid?

They were nearing the city. Soon the deed would be done. Could he prevent it? Were his poor wits—his matinee-fed wits—of any avail against what lay within the magazine below the deck?

As the Brother came to his side again, Ben asked to see the magazine and the ammunition. The man darted him a singular look, then left without a reply. This was strange, Ben thought, but he soon returned with Admiral Czwark.

"You wish to see my army and navy. Come with me."

Ben followed the two below. They walked toward the after part of the boat and stopped at the door of a small room with a single small opening out of the stern. Cwark thrust him into the room and banged the door. Ben was a prisoner.

"As helpless as a babe," he groaned. "That's about what I am, anyway. And to think that I wanted a man's work! Bah! It was a desire of the moth for the star."

The wind had gone down and the morning came on, but he could see nothing from his little window except the watery floor reaching away out across the lake. No one, nothing; except the empty water, was in sight. Then, after some time, they swung round so that he saw the shore; the boat was headed straight out, and Milwaukee was before his eyes.

The engines were working gently, enough to keep the boat steady, and he wondered what the next move would be. It seemed incredible that this small steamer with her crew of ignorant men could greatly harm the city. Ah, but the magazine! Czwark knew what force was there, and had proudly called it in his army and navy.

Footsteps and voices drew near the door of Ben's room, and some one threw back the lock.

"Here, you lubber," said one voice: "The next door. I thought everybody on board knew where the shell-room is."

They entered the adjoining room, and Ben clinched his fists till they hurt. If they were after shells, the time had come, and he was utterly impotent to prevent the shot.

Noticing the double electric bulbs depending from the ceiling, a thought flashed into a plan. When the two men left the cartridge room, he climbed to a small barred space between the two rooms and saw that the large case of cartridges stood just beneath this opening. Wrenching one globe and its wires from the fastenings, he removed the glass. Closing the switch, he waited in vain for the white-hot glow, the power was off. Ben groaned again in disappointment.

"I'll do it tonight, though, so help me, Lord! As soon as the power is on, I'll drop the bare wire into the magazine and go up with the rest of these devils. They didn't use the lights last night, but they used the wireless. I'll set this off some way. It's the only thing I can do."

A mighty crash from the deck shoot the steamer. Ben looked out of the opening toward the city; then he turned away and sobbed and sobbed.

A hellamite shell had exploded in the street, and the Wells building with all others in the adjacent blocks lay reduced to dust. The diabolical destructive seemed to disintegrate the very composition of brick, steel and timber.

As the cloud of dust, smoke, and gas rose from the stricken town, a fury took possession of Ben. He would blow up these infernal monsters at the first opportunity. They should never crush another city so, if the slightest chance was left to him to set off the magazine.

But there was another just such a magazine in the boat that lay off Chicago. Chicago! Florence! His friends—and hers! Ah! He must wait to destroy them both at once, or his work would be useless.

In a rage, he shook the door of the room, when, to his surprise, it opened. The ammunition man who had unlocked it for the cartridge room had not refastened it.

No one being in sight, Ben stepped out into the passage, then into the magazine. There, packed in their soft asbestos wrappings, lay the scores of hellamite cartridges that would bring desolation to America unless he could prevent. Not a city or a vessel on the lakes could hope to survive the attack. Whatever was done, he must do.

Returning to his prison room, he saw that the Terror was leaving the stricken city and was steaming full speed on toward Chicago.

Passing the lighting wire through the grating to the cartridge case, he twisted one of the fuses about the bare wires above the filament, then closed and locked the door of the magazine, pocketing the key. Walking back to his own room, he sat down to wait.

There was a chance that they would not attack Chicago until darkness made it necessary to use the electric power. Then, if his impromptu wiring was not discovered before, the Terror, at least, would be a terror no more.

At eight o'clock, Czwark himself came down to question Ben.

An exclamation escaped the Russian at sight of the unfastened guard-house door.

"Dod you know that this door was open?"

"Certainly I did, Admiral Czwark."

"Who unlocked it?"

"That, I do not know."

"Why did you stay?"

"I am here by your own desire. What is there for a Brother but to obey? Also, Admiral Czwark, congratulations—'The Lakes Are Ours.'"

Czwark was perplexed. Plainly, this suspect was loyal and trustworthy; besides, he would be useful.

He led the way to his own stateroom, and while Ben ate breakfast, the terrible anarchist stated to him the plan for the day.

The Terror would join the other destroyer that afternoon before Chicago. Ben was to go ashore with demands for the unconditional surrender of the entire city into the hands of the Brothers. She would doubtless be influenced by the news received from Milwaukee. "If not—well—let her dare refuse!" growled the Russian.

"Well said, Sir Admiral," said Ben. "But you will give them till evening to decide, will you not?"

"Not an hour," shouted the Admiral. "If they do not line their breakwater with white flags within an hour after your landing, I'll give them for supper what Milwaukee had for breakfast. Enough!"

At three o'clock, the two destroyers were off Chicago, and soon came to anchor two miles out.

Ben was at his wit's end. Dusk would be too late to prevent the city's ruin, for they would shell the town before evening, and his light wire would be discovered before the power was turned on.

He had now the freedom of the boat, and, as he paced the deck, stopped behind the aerograph apparatus. No one was about.

Seizing one of the hanging electric light wires, he stripped off the insulation and gave it a turn around the base of the receiving staff at a point hidden by one of the brace arms. Three moves did the trick, and it was done in a moment.

Approaching the big self-styled Admiral, he said, saluting: "As I take the demands for surrender, shall I not direct the mayor to make reply by aerogram? And should we not warn the Brothers?"

"Yes," replied Czwark, "you may warn the Brothers it will take but fifteen minutes. Then, within forty-five minutes more, we must have the message from the city hall wireless staff otherwise we shell Chicago."

"No danger, your Highness; they will surrender, for they will have heard from Milwaukee. You will need no ammunition."

Czwark smiled horridly. "I think not," he said. "Now go."

Benjamin climbed down into the small boat to be rowed to shore. He was so tired his brain seemed to be on fire, but he believed that he had done something. If they used the wireless—there was no "if;" they must see it.

As he stepped ashore, and the boat returned, he looked back at the two black destroyers lying close together out there on the quiet lake, and they seemed to give him back a scowl like that on the face of Czwark that night two weeks ago (it seemed two years) in the little Bohemian cafe. Now Ben shot back at them just such a look of defiance as he had given the Russian boor when he had insulted the Lanes and Florence with his insolent gaze. Ben had lost his fine moustache, but he still had an ugly look of his own which he could use on special occasions. This was a special occasion.

Turning, he sped up the street. No motor cab heeded his signal; he was exhausted, and looked a veritable tramp. Reaching home, he brushed up and changed, but did not shave. One hour was the limit. But he almost smiled as he thought of what he would do. He almost caught himself whistling—softly.

Hailing a cab, he ordered top speed to the house with the bee-hive worked into the coat of arms.

Luck brought Florence to the door. She started, stared, exclaimed and sobbed: "Oh, Ben! What is the matter? Where have you been for so long?"

"Been to Milwaukee. But never mind, Florry. I want you to go with me."

"Oh! Milwaukee! We've heard the most awful news. What does it mean? But, Ben, I'm so glad to see you that I can't care about anything else, now."

"Yes, you dear girl, I wanted you to say just that. But you must go with me at once. My work is not done."

"Your work! What?"

"Florence, we must get to the city hall in half an hour or we will see the end of Chicago. I thought of you first because you will have made me save it if it is saved. Honest, Florry, I'm on a mighty big two weeks' job, and it isn't finished."

"I can't understand."

"You will soon understand. Get in; I am not crazy or over-stimulated. I am sleepy, but I'm a long way from Dreamland."

Speeding down the street, he told her part of what everbody now knows as the history of the Siege of 1915, which lasted but an hour, but which led to the building of that magnificent system of defences which are now the models for the world.

Ben and Florence reached the city hall and ran up to the mayor's room, where, after showing his message from Czwark, Ben directed His Honor to get into communication with the destroyer.

"Anything; only keep on communicate with them. I'll explain afterward. Their key is D—Michigan."

A message went crashing out from the apparatus: "Terror—Are these demands final?"

The answer came back—a single word—"Final."

Ben and Florence, looking from the tower, saw a great cloud drift from the lake. A mist filled the air. Windows shattered, and, on the street, men were thrown to the earth. Tornado and earthquake were combined, and a few buildings toppled.

When the cloud settled, the Siege of Chicago was ended. The aerograph message was final. Benjamin Harrison Houston had done something.

PRESS COMMENTS.

New York Sun: Does speaking change votes? Bryan's speaking changes many things—gooseflesh, for example—but it doesn't change votes.

New York Times: The noun "frazzle," with its accompanying verb, "to frazzle," will now take its place in the dictionary.

Savannah (Ga.) News: Treasury officials note that silver dollars are gradually going out of use in the west and south, and that their place is being taken by dollar bills. A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a dollar bill west of the Mississippi river, while in the south silver dollars were far more plentiful than the soft money. It seems that the doom of the silver dollar was sounded when the government decided that it would no longer pay the freight between subtreasuries and banks on the coins.

Estates Gazette: Ever since the abolition of the wooden navy we have been a singularly supine people in the matter of tree planting, while it would seem that we have never learned the lesson that the most solidly prosperous land is that which makes the utmost use of every acre.

Omaha Bee: "The Lucky Rich" is the title of a new story. The lucky rich are the rich who have not allowed any of their letters to fall into Mr. Hearst's hands.

Evening Wisconsin: Ald. Bulder's ordinance requiring draymen to report the new addresses of persons whom they have assisted in effecting a change of residence is now a law. It will tend to discourage dead-beating.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: Missouri has plainly acquired the habit. The "mysterious stranger," having deserted the "solid south" to join the Republican column four years ago, has found the company good to be in and proposes to remain. Missouri is thrice welcome to the Republican fold.

Beloit News: Taft's campaign bodyguard says the candidate never frowned during 41 days of strenuous life. If he gets through his four years of the presidency with a record like that his smile will become as famous as the rough rider's teeth.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The kaiser may think it pretty hard that he is to be muzzled while Herr Bebel can say what he darn pleases.

Washington (D. C.) Times: It is much to be proud of that on the occasion of the visit of the fleet to Japan not only did the thousands of sailors who were given shore liberty conduct themselves well, but when Admiral Sperry sailed away there was not a single deserter.

Wausau Record Herald: Mrs. Taft being particularly musical in her tastes, there will be a sudden revival of piano playing all over the country. And again is seen the advantage of electing the right man.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: The improvement of the waterways of the country is not a party issue—both parties have indorsed it, all that remains is to settle upon some plan which will insure a wise expenditure of the funds which are ultimately to be appropriated for this great work.

Boston Globe: Cheap print paper from cornstalks has an attractive sound. If the chemists of the Department of Agriculture meet with the success that their experiments so far indicate, the farmers and the newspaper publishers and reading public—which means all the people in the United States—will be greatly benefited.

New York Evening Sun: The authorship of the Thanksgiving day proclamation is hardly open to dispute.

Philadelphia Press: Congratulations to the working people of the country. The election of Taft means a restoration of confidence and industrial activity.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Something seems to tell us that Asset Currency Fowler's days as head of the house banking and currency committee are about numbered. They ought to be.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Ah, Mr. Baer says it's nobody's business if he does fix the price of coal. Fortunately Mr. Baer can not fix the price of air.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times: Rabbit hunters should be content with shooting each other. It is bad form to set the woods on fire.

Philadelphia Inquirer: That is a great invention, to make cheap and good print paper out of cornstalks. Farmers can feed the old papers to the cows, to their (the cows) physical, mental and moral betterment, and also get more for the cornstalks in the first instance.

REHEARING IS DENIED IN SUIT AGAINST OIL CO.

Court of Appeals Refuses Government Application to Return $29,240,000 Case to Be Threshed Out Again---Knocks Out Landis' Decision.

Attorney General Bonaparte Will Probably Appeal Direct to Highest Tribunal — Judges Strongly Criticize Counsel for State for Methods of Proceedure, Devoting Entire Caustic Paragraph to Their Instruction —Rockefeller Pleased With Result.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The government's petition for a rehearing of the case in which the United States Circuit court of appeals reversed the trial court in fining the Standard Oil company of Indiana $29,240,000 for alleged rebating, was denied in the court of appeals today. It is authoritatively stated that the government will now attempt to bring the whole matter before the Supreme court on a writ of certiorari.

The government in its petition for a rehearing intimated that if the opinion of the judges of the Appellate court—Grosscup, Seaman and Baker—were allowed to stand it would nullify nearly every shred of rate reformatory legislation accomplished by the Roosevelt administration. In summing up its position, counsel for the government said that the opinion of the court of appeals as it stood, erroneously stated material portions of the record; did injustice to the trial judge (Landis); left doubtful in a new trial, the rule of law to be applied both as to knowledge on the part of the shipper that he was accepting an illegally low rate; did not make it clear what was to constitute one offense—a train load, a car lot, or a whole series of shipments for which but one settlement of freight charges had been made. It was further alleged that the language of the appellate judges appeared to be in conflict with the language of the Supreme court and with language used by the presiding judge, Judge Grosscup in a previous similar case. The petition closed with a statement that if the opinion of the court of appeals were permitted to stand unmodified it would tend to encourage disobedience to law, to impede the enforcement of salutary statutes and largely to defeat their purpose."

Questions Correctness of Opinion

In overruling the petition the court said:

"The petition for a rehearing questions the correctness of the text of that portion of the opinion that relates to the trial judge's statement, in passing sentence, that he was 'unable to indulge the presumption that in this case the defendant was convicted of its virgin offense'—the point of the petition being, that in the use of the word 'defendant' in connection with 'virgin offence' the trial court referred to the Standard Oil company of Indiana, and not to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. The trial court, in passing sentence, expressly stated that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey being the real defendant and every word, almost, of the trial court in arriving at its conclusion respecting the sentence, related to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and not to the Standard Oil company of Indiana; including the statement that the revenues of the 'offender' and the character of the crime, showed that they had a peculiar relation to each other—the revenues referred to obviously being the revenues of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey—forty per cent on $100,000,000—no revenues of the Standard Oil company of Indiana being in the record at all.

"And counsel for the government plant their justification of the fine upon the showing of the revenues, not of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, but of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. But as a suggestion that the line in the text of the opinion be changed, the suggestion will be accepted and the opinion so amplified that while the language used to express the point is changed the substance of the point involved will be more clearly brought out."

Knowledge of Rate Material.

"The petition for a rehearing also questions the correctness of the text of that portion of the opinion, in which dealing with the question whether a shipper, at the time of accepting such sion, even though it is shown that the shipper, at the time of accepting such be in view of the law, that is embodied in the charge, and carried out in the rulings 'excluding' certain proffered testimony including that of one Edward Bogardus'—the point of the complaint being that the testimony of Bogardus as to whether he knew or did not know of an 18 cent rate over the Alton road was not 'excluded.'

Bogardus' Testimony Admitted.

"Now as a matter as to what physically went into the record, Bogardus' testimony was admitted and went to the jury on the issue adopted by the court whether he had made diligent endeavors to ascertain the rate—an issue wholly different from the one upon which it was offered viz: Whether or not defendant had knowledge of what the lawfully established rate was. On the latter issue, the testimony of Borgardus was as effectually excluded by the charge to the jury as if it had been physically expunged from the records."

In closing the court of appeals pays its respects to Attorney General Bonaparte, special assistant Attorney General Frank B. Kellogg, District Attorney W. Sims and Special Assistant Attorney James H. Wilkerson whose names were signed to the petition in the following paragraph:

Reproof for Attorneys.

"Courts have the right to expect that counsel accustomed to practice in the courts of review not only know the meaning of legal terms constantly in use in discussions and opinions of these courts, but will not misuse such terms to spread misinformation respecting a judgment that in the nature of the case, is bound to attract wide public attention—a remark the dermanceness of which the bar of the country will perceive when we say that all that has to be done to obviate the objection made is to insert a clause so that the portion of the opinion objected to will read 'a view of the law that is embodied in the charge and carried out in the rulings excluding **As a Result of the Charge on That Point** the proffered testimony of one Edward Bogardus'—the black portion being the only words inserted."

Whole Shipment One Offense.

In addition to the slight change just mentioned Judge Baker amplified the original opinion, by two paragraphs, clarifying the court's opinion as to what constitutes a separate offense, and dealing with the government's contention that one corporation may use another to commit offense thus escaping punishment. Judge Baker said:

"The offense of accepting a concession is the 'transaction' that the given rebate consumers—not the unit of mere measurement of the physical thing transported—but the 'transaction' whereby the shipper, for the thing shipped no matter how great or how little its quantity received a rate different from the established rates, the wide range between maximum and minimum punishment being doubtless thought to be a sufficient range within which to differentiate the punishment adapted to one transaction, from the punishment adopted from another."

Must Indict Parent Corporation.

On the second point Judge Baker said: "True it is that if one corporation uses another corporation to violate law just as if one individual uses another individual to violate the law, such offender ought not, though masked, to go unpunished. And there are ways, as old as the law itself, to reach and punish him. But can the individual who is merely 'said' to have procured the crime to be committed, be deprived of a hearing—be condemned to punishment without being tried, convicted, or indicted even? Can an individual merely 'said' to be behind the party convicted, be reached for punishment, not by indictment, trial, and conviction in due process of law, but by supplemental proceedings before the judge in the nature of civil proceedings in aid of execution? concession, did not know what the lawfully published rate actually was, the view taken by the trial court is said to can an American judge, without an abuse of judicial discretion, condemn any one, individual or corporation, who has not, in his own person first been duly indicted, duly tried, and duly convicted?"

Stay of Mandate Granted.

Immediately upon the overruling of the petition District Attorney Sims applied for a stay of mandate, which was granted, thus leaving the case still before the court of appeals pending the government's attempt to have the case taken before the supreme court on a writ of certiorari.

Pleased With Decision.

M. F. Elliott of counsel for the Standard Oil company, declined to discuss the significance of the decision of the United States Circuit court of appeals in the Standard Oil case although he expressd his satisfaction at the outcome. So far as could be learned, John D. Rockefeller was not present.

APPLE MARKET IS STEADY

Trade at Chicago is Generally of a Satisfactory Character, Heavy Shipments of Past Week Making up Deficit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Nothing especially new developed in the apple market here this week. Business is very good and trading is of a steady character. Choice apples are being held firmer and everybody seems satisfied with the situation.

Of late there has been a free movement into the storages. About two weeks ago a local storage man who watches the apple deal closely stated that at that time there were not over 30 per cent of the apples in Chicago warehouses, compared with stocks on hand a year ago. With the heavy shipments that have been coming the past two weeks, however, it is believed this deficit has been largely made up, if the first estimate was correct.

Potato Trade Active.

Receipts of potatoes were fairly liberal but the local and shipping trade were active and the market ruled steady at about 64@65c for choice burals, Kings and Burbanks, and 60@62c for interior stock. Iowa and Wisconsin stock is practically supplying the market, though some Minnesotas are coming. The bulk of these are going west and southwest. Scarcely any Michigan potatoes are here. A fair supply of Nebraska stock is arriving and a car or two from Idaho.

Sweet potatoes are steady to firm. Virginias are still fairly plentiful, but not many from New Jersey are left. Illinois stock is yet in light supply, and these sell at top prices.

Get $4,000 for Car of Honey.

SWEEDEN, Pa., Nov. 10.—R. L. Coons and his son Vance, of this place, recently returned from New York where they disposed of 30,000 pounds of red raspberry honey, the summer's accumulation of 180 swarms of bees. The honey filled a car and they received about $4,000 for the lot. They consider honey making profitable and will greatly increase the number of swarms for the season of 1909.

EGGS AND BUTTER SCARCE

W. L. Roberts, Local Dealer, Declares That High Prices Will be Obtained Before End of Season.

Mr. W. L. Roberts, more generally known as "Egg Bill," in speaking of the produce market today, said that all the makes of fresh butter are very scarce. The price advanced yesterday on the Elgin board. The drought has resulted in a great scarcity of milk in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, causing several cheese factories and creameries to close, as not enough milk was brought to create a run. It is said the great supply of butter in cold storage will keep the price from going to 40 cents which is certainly very good news.

Fresh eggs are also scarce and almost any price asked can be obtained. The supply of cold storage is very short of previous years, as a great many eggs were drawn out in the summer months. On account of the scant supply and high prices in the east there has been a bull market for the past few weeks, eggs changing hands very rapidly.

Eastern buyers are securing Wisconsin for eggs and it is said the Milwaukee supply of cold storage has been bought up. Good April cold storage eggs are bringing 23 cents in car load lots. The present price of fresh eggs in the local market is around 35 cents.

Below are the Boston egg quotations which show the price obtained: Fancy nearby 43@45; western, 25@33; common to good, 25@28; dirtics, 18@21; refrigerators, 19@24.

EPIDEMIC CLOSES SCHOOLS.

Twelve Cases of Scarlet Fever Quarantined at Richland Center.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., Nov. 10.—Churches, theaters and schools are closed here, and all public gatherings prohibited in the city owing to an epidemic of scarlet fever. About 500 school children have been directly exposed. The cases are in mild form so far and no deaths have resulted. Schools were all closed Friday. Churches held usual services Sunday morning, but were then ordered closed by the authorities. There are now over a dozen cases quarantined and with the large number of persons exposed a general epidemic is looked for.

POSTMASTER IS REMOVED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The postmaster general announced today that the president has decided to remove George M. Stewart, postmaster of Seattle, Wash., as the result of an investigation of charges that he solicited campaign contributions. The records of the postoffice department also show that the postal service at Seattle has been unsatisfactory.

So Would Others.

The Delineator: Little Freddie was told by the nurse one moring that the stork had visited the house during the night and left him a little baby sister, and asked if he would like to see her.

"I don't care nothing about the baby," said Freddie, "but I'd like to see the stork."

The world is not imperfect as worlds go, it is only the people of them who are imperfect.

FOUR HURT IN SMASHUP OF TWO ENGINES

HEADON COLLISION OCCURS ON C. M. & ST. PAUL ROAD NEAR VIADUCT.

TWO MEN ESCAPE BY JUMPING

LOCOMOTIVES RUNNING AT GOOD SPEED CRASH TOGETHER AT AN EARLY HOUR.

ONE FALLS FROM BRIDGE

Workman on Sixth Street, Leaning Out to Watch Wreck, Overbalances Planks and is Thrown to Ground, Forty Feet Below, Receiving Serious Injuries—Fault of Accident Not Located.

In a headon collision between a switch engine and a freight train of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, at the Mitchell and Lewis Co., switch, just south of the Sixth street viaduct about 7 o'clock this morning, the heads of two locomotives were crushed in like egg shells, the tracks torn up and five persons were injured, more or less seriously.

The injured:

Edward O'Brien, engineer of the switch engine, head cut and bruised about the breast and other parts of the body.

Walter McFarlane, fireman of the switch engine, scalded on both legs and cut and bruised.

J. J. Brunnelson, fireman of the freight engine, slightly injured about the back and breast.

Harry Woodward, engineer of the freight locomotive, badly shaken up and considerably bruised.

Charles Petersen, although not connected with the road, had his ribs broken and is hurt internally. He was working on the Sixth street viaduct and being anxious to see the crash of the engines, stepped out on loose planks on the north walk; they tipped and he fell to the earth below, a distance of forty feet, landing in a large pool of water. The police ambulance took him home.

Peter Hermann, the ball catcher, employed as switchman, and H. A. Mayer, assistant superintendent of switchmen, were on the switch engine and when they saw that a collision was unavoidable, they jumped and narrowly escaped being caught, but were not injured.

On Way to Junction.

The switch engine left the round house for Racine Junction, in charge of Engineer Edward O'Brien and Fireman Walter McFarlane, to do some switching. In the cab with them was Peter Hermann and H. A. Mayer. The locomotive ran around the curve at the Mitchell and Lewis Co., lumber yards, at the usual speed and had just got around and past the viaduct, when the incoming way freight was discovered, having six or eight cars and a caboose. The engine was running quite fast and it was impossible to avoid a headon collision and the locomotives came together at the Mitchell switch. The impact was so great that the switch engine was pushed back to a point twenty feet north of the viaduct with the end crushed like an egg shell and the engine and tender crushed close together.

They Leaped Off.

Hermann and Mayer saw what was coming and leaped off the engine just before the crash came and got out of the way, but Engineer O'Brien and Fireman McFarlane stuck to their post and sustained injuries. The steam and water escaped in volumes from the damaged engines. Both men were immediately taken to their homes and are getting along nicely and will soon be out again.

At first it was supposed that some one was killed and a large crowd of people gathered to see the wreck and investigate.

Freight Also Damaged.

The freight train, bound in from Corliss, was in charge of Conductor McCarthy and Engineer Harry Woodward and Fireman P. J. Brunnelson. The head of this locomotive was also crushed in. The engineer and fireman stayed at their posts and escaped with the injuries mentioned, which are slight.

Of course the tracks were blockaded, as both engines were off the rails and disabled. A wrecking train was brought in and during the delay passengers were transferred from one end of the wreck to the other. Freights were not able to get by. Just who is at fault for the accident is not certain. Railway men claim it was the switch engine, while others lay it to the freight. An investigation will determine later.

Was Anxious to See.

At the time of the collision there were a number of men at work on the Sixth street viaduct and they were anxious to see the accident. Among the number was Charles Petersen, a single man, living at 2042 Carmel avenue. He stepped out to the edge of a number of planks on the north walk. They were not fastened, tipped and down Petersen went, to the earth below, a distance of forty feet. He struck on his side and shoulder. Spectators picked him up and the police ambulance was called and he was taken home. Several of his ribs are fractured and he sustained internal injuries, but will recover. Two or three other men in their excitement came near falling from the structure. The damage on account of the accident, will not fall short of $4,000.

A TRUER UNIONISM.

The Labor World: We all know now that the true has been victorious and what we desire at this time to point out is the fact that the victory does not mean and need not mean any dampening of ardor, nor any disintegration of the forces of those whom President Gompers has presumed to represent. The victory will be a blessing to organized labor, for in accomplishing this victory President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have more than any other agency called a halt on a movement that, had it been successful would have ultimately destroyed all public respect for and confidence in trade unionism so that the country at large would have rebelled against it. What President Gompers wanted, the abolition of business rights as proprietary rights and the legalizing of the secondary boycott can not and will not be for a moment tolerated by the American people and every intelligent trade unionist fully appreciates the fact. In his demand in this respect President Gompers went beyond any other trade union leader we have ever had and he certainly did not represent the rank and file of labor in making such extraordinary demands. We have endeavored to make this clear from the beginning of the campaign. President Roosevelt most brilliantly exposed the gross injustice and in fact the utter impossibility of adopting a law such as President Gompers asked for. In this President Roosevelt has made a new landmark in the history of trade unionism, for by so doing he has certainly mapped out for it a safe course to progress and pointed out the best way to pursue this course.

Now that trade union principles of truth and justice have been fully endorsed by the people of the nation the labor movement can go on with greater safety and success than ever. While President Gompers has most glaringly made manifest his lamentable weakness as a leader, his flagrant lack of sound thought and practical judgment and at the same time his utterly exaggerated conception of his own importance and influence the trade union movement will not in the least be injured. We may depend upon it that the interests of labor will be safe in the hands of W. H. Taft. We are absolutely certain that Mr. Taft will, to the letter, fulfill all the pledges that President Roosevelt made for him. There need be no fear in this respect for President Roosevelt himself has established a record as a friend of labor that is unequaled by that of any other statesman in the history of the country. What will be needed most from now on will be for trade unionists to pursue the safe path that has been pointed out to them. Trade unionism is a movement that may safely be expected to run parallel with the history of the nation, but only if it remains founded on principles of justice. To retain it on this foundation has been and is the great aim of President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft. The nation is in sympathy with their policy and let trade unionists themselves resolve to do all that they can to aid our next president in his work of carrying out the policy of his illustrious predecessor.

DIES FROM AUTO INJURIES.

Dr. David Thompson Killed When Run Over By Motor Car.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Dr. David Thompson of Chicago, editor of the northwestern Christian Advocate, who was run over by an automobile in this city last night, died today. Dr. Thompson came to St. Louis last Friday to attend the meetings of the foreign missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the accident last night, Dr. Thompson suffered a broken arm, several cuts and bruises, and internal injuries. Death, however, was due principally to nervous shock. Dr. Thompson was 56 years old.

Changing the Australian's Language.

Sydney (N. S. W.) Mail: The rapprochement between ourselves and the Americans will certainly have one effect. We shall find our language enriched by new words, and our pronunciation of old words undergo revision. Already our speech is leaving our chest and mounting to our head, and in a little while we'll be able to do most of our talking with our lips closed as well as the most facile visitors from Vermont. "Say!" is established as an arrestive, and we're beginning to "guess" with the best of them. For a while, the American accent is bound to have as great a vogue in conversation as have the Stars and Stripes in decorative schemes.

BOSTON BROKERS ASSIGN

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The assignment of Burnham, Bennett, and company members of the Boston stock exchange was announced at the opening of the board today.

Burnham, Bennett and company is composed of Charles H. Burnham, Jr., the board member, John E. Gilchreast and Josephus Q. Bennett. The house is not an important one.

The English-French and Russian alliance has superceded the old triple alliance and seems to be paramount. However when William gets a fresh breath there may be some seeking cover.

MUCH MONEY FROM INHERITANCE TAX

FIGURES SHOW AMOUNT RECEIVED BY STATE ANNUALLY FROM THIS SOURCE.

MILWAUKEE HAS OVER HALF

Collection From One County for Three Years Totals Over Half of Entire Receipts—Only Five Per Cent of Collections Reverts to Individual Counties.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.—(Special) Figures announced today at the office of the secretary of state show the growth of inheritance tax is necessarily erratic depending largely upon the size of the estates which are reported in each year and upon those which may be held from immediate payment owing to litigation. Under the present law only 5 per cent of the inheritance tax is paid to the counties and the balance is paid into the state treasury. The amounts so paid were as follows:

1905	$125,964.80
1906	103,954.74
1907	395,715.50
1908	245,584.84
and the fiscal year of 1909 up to Nov. 1st, 1908	294,698.86

From the foregoing it appears that the receipts from inheritance tax amounts to over a quarter of a million dollars annually and will be increased proportionately in the future.

An interesting statement connected with the foregoing appears from the inheritance tax received from Milwaukee which shows:

1905	$ 81,004.56
1906	34,041.95
1907	279,375.39
1908	75,532.34

From this it appears that the receipts for 1905, 1906 and 1907 in Milwaukee, amounted to over one-half of the state's total receipts from inheritance tax. The total value of all property of the state for 1906, according to the report of the tax commission for 1907, amounted to $2,124,800,000, of which amount the property of Milwaukee county was placed at $418,354,909 or in other words about 20 per cent of the total property of the state.

Good System for Collection.

While this does not convey any accurate information as to the proportionate amount of inheritance tax that ought to be collected outside of Milwaukee county, it suggests that there is either a more complete system of collection existing in Milwaukee, or else, a larger proportion of the tax naturally comes from estates within that city. The first proposition is presumably correct.

Under the present system it is unjust to compel the counties of the state to make inheritance tax collections and reports, receiving only 5 per cent of the amount collected for so doing. A larger percentage retained by the county would ordinarily secure a more careful scrutiny into estates where the property has been disposed of by the deceased prior to death, in order to avoid the payment of the inheritance tax.

"A careful enforcement of law would presumably largely increase the inheritance tax receipts throughout the state and be promoted by a more liberal allowance to the county," said Mr. Frear. "At the same time, the counties would be more justly treated than they are under the present law."

SAILOR FROM RACINE BUYS MANY SOUVENIRS.

Edward Bauers of Junction avenue is in receipt of an interesting letter from Chris Terhune, a Racine boy who is traveling around the world with the American fleet, in the battleship Missouri. The missive is dated at Yokahoma, Japan, and has taken more than a month in transit. Mr. Terhune states that he has purchased more than a hundred dollars' worth of souvenirs during his stay in the Sunrise Kingdom and is now endeavoring to solve the problem of getting them to the states. The letter was written just before the fleet left Yokahoma for Hong Kong, China. Mr. Terhune says that he is having the time of his life and is sorry because his term expires in a few months.

DRAFTED FOR SERVICE; FRIEND SUBSTITUTES

F. G. Klein, supervisor from the Third ward of Burlington, remembers an event which happened 46 years ago today, in a little frame building, which stood where the court house now stands. It was during the war times and on the date in question he was drafted. His wife was very ill, having a little baby only a few days old, and the examining physician said he could not go. It was then that "Nick" Weber, one of the old timers of the Belle City, came forward and volunteered to go as a substitute and he went and served during the entire war, coming back after having fought many a battle. Mr. Klein has been a resident of Burlington ever since and is now one of its most honored and upright business men.

OBITUARY.

Hogan.

Mrs. Mary Hogan died last evening at St. Mary's hospital, after a brief illness, aged 80 years. Deceased was a pioneer resident and came from Ireland a number of years ago, and for several years resided at the Rapids. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning at nine o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

CITY OF RACINE.

A. J. Horlick—Mayor.
William H. Armstrong—City Clerk.
W. C. Glennon—Treasurer.
John Dixon, John Liegler, H. P. Nelson—Assessors.

SUPERVISORS.

A. McAvoy—First Ward.
L. H. Yance—Second Ward.
P. J. Kohlman—Third Ward.
Jacob J. Hinse—Fourth Ward.
Lars Mogenson—Fifth Ward.
Wm. C. Dow—Sixth Ward.
H. Miller—Seventh Ward.
Niels Hanson—Eighth Ward.
H. H. Weeks—Ninth Ward.
Peter Moritz—Tenth Ward.
N. F. Anderson—Eleventh Ward.

CITY OF BURLINGTON.

E. F. Rakow—Mayor.
J. T. Frasch—City Clerk.
Joseph Rittman—City Treasurer.
Nicholas Gill—Assessor.

SUPERVISORS.

Henry Edwards—First Ward.
George Fratt—Second Ward.
F. G. Klein—Third Ward.
H. Schwartz—Fourth Ward.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE.

J. W. Dixon—President.
J. C. Drury—Clerk.
D. M. Jones—Assessor.
G. L. Crabb—Treasurer.
James Hurd—Supervisor.

VILLAGE OF WATERFORD.

Wm. Shenkenberg—President.
Christian Berger—Clerk.
F. B. Tindall—Assessor.
Aug. Buchholtz—Treasurer.
A. S. Titus—Supervisor.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

N. H. Ayers—Chairman, P. O. Burlington.
D. A. Warren—Clerk, R. R. No. 19, Burlington.
T. H. Richter—Treasurer, Burlington.
Joseph Yanney—Assessor, Burlington.

TOWN OF CALEDONIA.

Christian Erb—Chairman, R. R. No. 17, Caledonia.
J. W. Trombull—Clerk, R. R. No. 1, Racine.
Frank Kvapil—Treasurer, R. R. No. 11, Frankville.
Q. P. Sands—Assessor, R. R. No. 2, Racine.

TOWN OF DOVER.

J. H. Smith—Chairman, Kansasville.
Elmer Quirk—Clerk, Kansasville.
Charley Mealy—Treasurer, Waterford.
W. G. Harry—Assessor, Kansasville.

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.

Geo. C. Peterson—Chairman, West Racine.
J. D. Jones—Clerk, A. R. No. 3, Racine.
W. E. Jones—Treasurer, R. R. No. 4, Racine.
J. H. Crane—Assessor, R. R. No. 4, Racine.

TOWN OF NORWAY.

Albert Anderson—Chairman, R. R. No. 35, Waterford.
J. L. English—Clerk, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.
Edmund Johnson—Treasurer, R. R. No. 2, Waterford.
Albert Hanson—Assessor, R. R. No. 22, Waterford.

TOWN OF RAYMOND.

J. H. Kamper—Chairman, R. R. No. 10, Frankville.
W. G. Shimway—Clerk, A. R. No. 12, Caledonia.
George Johnson—Treasurer, R. R. No. 10, Frankville.
M. Christianson—Assessor, R. R. No. 10, Frankville.

TOWN OF ROCHESTER.

W. H. Dalton—Chairman, Rochester.
William M. Ela—Clerk, Rochester.
John L. Lehman—Treasurer, Rochester.
J. A. Kilpatrick—Assessor, Rochester.

TOWN OF WATERFORD.

G. W. Healy—Chairman, R. R. No. 22, Burlington.
Elmer Hulbert—Clerk, Waterford.
A. A. Smith—Treasurer, R. R. No. 28, Waterford.
J. E. Bennett—Assessor, R. R. No. 22, Burlington.

TOWN OF YORKVILLE.

William E. Tucker—Chairman, Union Grove.
Thos. H. Skewes—Clerk, R. R. No. 6, Union Grove.
A. A. Fritchen—Treasurer, Union Grove.
Robert Nugent—Assessor, Union Grove.

JUDICIAL AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Circuit Court—E. B. Belden.
Clerk of Circuit Court—L. F. Owen.
Deputy Clerk of Court—Helen L. Blythe.
Judge of Probate Court—Max W. Heck.
Register in Probate—Minnie Heck.
Judge of Municipal Court—William Smieding, Jr.
Clerk of Municipal Court—Geo. A. Kehl.
County Treasurer—W. J. Hay.
Register of Deeds—James Dalton.
Deputy Register of Deeds—Emma Stoffel.
County Clerk—William Bell.
Deputy Clerk—Helen Bell.
District Attorney—Fulton Thompson.
Sheriff—D. Elmer Roberts.
Undersheriff—Gustav Derrick.
County Surveyor—T. H. Knight.
Coroner—Jonas Goyle.
Supervisor of Assessment—W. H. Drew.
Co. Supt. of Schools—G. J. Zimmerman, P. O. Union Grove.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Eastern District—Peter Myers, Racine.
Middle District—C. H. Thompson, Union Grove.
Western District—S. M. Reinardy, Burlington.

COUNTY POOR PHYSICIANS.

Eastern District—H. J. Brehm, Racine.
Burlington District—G. R. Frey, Burlington.
Western District—Chas. Flett, Waterford.

PURCHASING AGENT.

Peter Myers, Racine.

KEEPER OF COUNTY HOUSE.

J. H. Hankinson, Union Grove.

SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Bell, Racine.
S. W. Guthrie, Racine.
Andrew Haas, Burlington.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

F. W. Klein, Racine.
H. C. Williams, Union Grove.
W. E. Hoyt, Rochester.

TRUSTEES OF INSANE ASYLUM.

President—William Shenkenberg, Waterford.
Secretary—H. F. Johnson, North Cape.
Peter Nelson, Racine.
Superintendent—Silas H. Ball, Racine.
Visiting Physician—Dr. S. Sorenson, Racine.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

CITY OF RACINE.

First Ward—A. McAvoy.
Second Ward—L. H. Yance.
Third Ward—P. J. Kohlman.
Fourth Ward—J. J. Hinse.
Fifth Ward—L. Mogenson.
Sixth Ward—Wm. C. Dow.
Seventh Ward—H. Miller.
Eighth Ward—N. Hanson.
Ninth Ward—H. H. Weeks.
Tenth Ward—Peter Moritz.
Eleventh Ward—N. F. Anderson.

CITY OF BURLINGTON.

First Ward—Henry Edwards.
Second Ward—Geo. Fratt.
Third Ward—F. G. Klein.
Fourth Ward—H. Schwartz.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

Village of Union Grove—James Hurd.
Village of Waterford—A. S. Titus.
Town of Burlington—N. H. Ayers.
Town of Caledonia—Christian Erbe.
Town of Dover—J. H. Smith.
Town of Mt. Pleasant—Geo. C. Peterson.
Town of Norway—Albert Anderson.
Town of Rochester—W. H. Dalton.
Town of Raymond—J. H. Kamper.
Town of Waterford—W. G. Healy.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—A. Anderson, Mogenson, Klein.
Finance—Kohlman, Peterson, Hinse.
Settle with Sheriff and Treasurer—Ayers, McAvoy, Titus.
Printing—Dow, Edwards, Mogenson.
Settle with Agent of Poor—Schwartz, Smith, Hinse.
Asylum—Healy, Weeks, Tucker.
Justices and Constables Accounts—Hurd, Hanson, Erbe.
Municipal Court—Miller, Fratt, Moritz.
Taxes and Tax Titles—Yance, Titus, McAvoy.
Bonds—Kamper, Moritz, Fratt.
Settle with Register of Deeds—N. F. Anderson, Tucker, Weeks.
Equalization—Dalton, Dow, Edwards, Hanson, Tucker.
Highways and Bridges—Smith, Erbe, Petersen.

MUCH WHISKY DESTROYED

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—Whisky valued at $125,000 and buildings worth $15,000 were destroyed by fire at Deatsville in Nabon county last night. The government looses $450,000 in taxes on the whisky.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Happenings of Interest Gathered for the Benefit of Our Readers

North Cape

North Cape, Nov. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rygh visited Racine relatives last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Jasperson went to Chicago last week to purchase dry goods.

The schools about here closed Friday and Saturday, as the teachers desired to attend the Teachers' association in Milwaukee.

J. H. Kamper was home from Racine over Sunday.

Miss Margaret Paulson and Mr. Nelson were recently married in Racine, and are at home to their friends on the farm he works

H. F. Johnson spent a couple of days in Racine last week.

Mrs. C. Balsley received the sad intelligence that her sister, Mrs. Elmer Sheldon had been seriously injured in a runaway at Corliss Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Hankinson spent a few days at O. A. Jasperson's last week.

Sons were welcomed in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mathias and Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Christianson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruuden and son, Randolph, of Chicago, have moved out on their farm.

Miss Carrie Bjerregaard is having a vacation as the board in Drought's school where she teaches is putting in new seats and other improvements.

There was quite a large attendance at the dance Wednesday evening.

Miss May Steffenson and Miss Laura Larson and Chris Larson of Racine are the guests of relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Oakland and daughter, Mrs. Annie Larson of South Dakota, are visiting at J. E. Anderson's and other relatives.

Miss Margaret Johnson of Waterford and Miss Lillie Johnson of Chicago, visited at Mrs. A. Apple's last week, the latter remaining over Sunday.

Mrs. C. Balsley and daughter, Pearl, spent Friday in Milwaukee.

Miss Maggie Rygh is on the sick list.

Gustav and Thorkild Olsen have returned from Dakota, where they spent the past few months.

Mrs. Theodore Bauer entertained the Lutheran Ladies' Aid this afternoon.

Miss Minnie Hanson has gone to Yorkville to work.

Dr. Hanson and T. N. Adland have gone on a hunting trip in northern Wisconsin and expect to return about Nov. 18. Dr. De Wayne of Milwaukee is attending to Dr. Hanson's patients during his absence, with the assistance of Harry Spillum.

Miss Emma Nelson spent yesterday at J. B. Overson's in Norway.

Dr. Malone of Waterford, made several trips to this burg last week.

Pleasant Prairie

Pleasant Prairie, Nov. 16.

The first real snow storm of the season came on last Saturday when about an inch of the light, feathery stuff fell in less than an hour.

Mr. Edward Cooper and family are moving into the house lately vacated by the Kesner family.

Mrs. Lena Stone visited with Mrs. Walter Johnson over Sunday.

The automobilists of the town have, seemingly, stored their machines until a more agreeable term of weather. U. S. mail now goes by the infallible "mule route" with F. F. McNeil as operator.

R. C. McNeil visited friends in Antioch, Ill., last Saturday.

Ward Shields has accepted the position of turnkey of the Kenosha jail, recently vacated by the removal of Piere Faber of Salem.

Our local nimrods were out bright and early yesterday morning on the trail of the elusive rabbit. From all reports they, as usual, secured a full bag.

Miss Hazel Patterson has accepted the position as nurse for Mrs. Maynard of Kenosha.

Mrs. H. E. Bain visited at the home of her father, Mr. C. D. McNeil, during the past week.

Miss Addie Taylor visited at the home of her parents over Saturday.

Our rural carrier, Frank McNeil, and brother, Ray C. McNeil, are contemplating a hunting trip in the near future.

Hundreds of tons of sugar beets have been shipped during the last month and the growers report that the greater part of the crop has been started for market.

Ives Grove

Ives Grove, Nov. 16.

Mrs. Thos. Peehn spent Thursday in Racine.

Ruth and Arthur Skewes of Rochester academy spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents here.

Miss Anna Warren spent Sunday at her home in Burlington.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Cripleau a daughter.

Mr. A. Field of Racine visited here Sunday.

Miss Fullerton of Rochester spent Sunday with the Skewes family.

Mrs. Dale and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones yesterday.

The Ladies' Aid society will be entertained by Mrs. M. O. Hansen next Thursday.

Mayor Jones will entertain at an oyster supper and card party at the hall here this evening. A large number of invitations have been sent out.

Mr. Manley Hansen leaves tomorrow for Texas to spend the coming winter.

Somers

Somers, Nov. 16.

The first snow storm of the season occurred on Saturday evening.

The fall plowing is well advanced and the corn is mostly in stack.

Mr. Bolles of Franksville is drilling a well for Thomas Corbett.

Valentine Weyers has sold his farm and he will move to his other farm near Kenosha in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Biehn celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage on Monday evening Nov. 9. The evening was pleasantly spent by those present and a bounteous supper was served.

The cattle sale at Robert Wherry's on Saturday afternoon was well attended, there being a good demand for milch cows many of which brought a good price.

Miss Lena Weyers and Peter Mandernae were united in marriage on Wednesday, Nov. 11. Both parties are well and favorably known here and their friends unite in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

Mr. Chester Barrows and Mr. Bundis of Genoa Junction were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barrows Tuesday.

Mrs. G. A. Almfelt and children visited with friends in Racine during the past week.

Mr. James Bullamore of Milwaukee is visiting with his brother, William Bullamore.

Rev. James McNary visited with his sons in Milwaukee last week.

The license has been issued for the marriage of Miss Emma Gentz and Chris P. Jensen.

Mrs. Leet visited with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Henning, in Racine during the past week.

Mrs. Albert Bullamore and daughter visited with friends in Kenosha last week.

Mr. Hiram Barrows who was threatened with pneumonia last week, is improving.

Dr. G. A. Almfelt of Chicago spent Sunday with his family.

Miss Eva Hanson of Racine visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Rasmussen over Sunday.

Harold Gascogne who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Kenosha hospital for some time was brought home Thursday.

The following pupils of School District No. 1 were punctual in attendance for the past month: Charley Barrows, Albert Christiansen, Dagmar Christiansen, Ida Christiansen, Earl Fink, Florence Graaugard, Nicholas Lichter, Leo Lichter, Lulu Lanser, Peter Munroe, Hester Miller, Wallace Miller, Andrew Peterson, Charlotte Sinnin, Ralph Sinnin, Ernest Tabbert, George Tabbert, Lucy Youk, George Yonk, Olive Fink, Janet Miller, Lavina Bailey, teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Dixon have gone to Joliet, Ill., to make their future home. Miss Marcia Bowers accompanied them to their new home.

Mr. William Bullamore is visiting with his daughter Mrs. E. E. Pearson at Winthrop Harbor, Ill.

William E. Thompson of the state university spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Thompson.

Mr. G. R. Shepard of Racine spent Sunday in Somers.

Mrs. Goodman of Kenosha is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ballamore.

Burlington

Burlington, Nov. 16.

Mrs. John Mather died Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. May, in this city, aged seventy-eight years, and leaves one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a good mother. The funeral was held at the Episcopal church on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended by the older residents of the city by whom she was best known and respected, as Mrs. Mather was one of the old settlers here. The remains were interred in the town cemetery.

Mr. George Goodwin, mail carrier on route seventeen, who has been sick for a long time with kidney trouble, is said to be very low at present.

Mr. G. Hulett who had a foot amputated at the Newell hospital, was taken to a sanitarium in Milwaukee for further care and treatment on Friday.

All of our city teachers attended the teachers' convention in Milwaukee Thursday and Friday.

The Catholics are busy preparing for a fair to be held in the opera house next week for the benefit of the new church to be built here soon. Everybody is invited to eat Thanksgiving day dinner with them.

Mr. John Yonk's mother, brother and two sisters were down from Mukwonago for an over Sunday visit with him before going to Kenosha on Monday, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Ed. Stubenaugh and little son, Lyle, of Caldwell, came to the city Friday for an over Sunday visit with the J. T. Bankes family.

Miss Ethel Bulmore, stenographer for McCanna company spent Sunday with relatives in Honey Creek.

Mr. Lafayette Stone spent Sunday in Chicago.

About forty of the girls employed at the Bur Blanket mills were discharged last week on account of business being dull.

George Adams spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Search of Racine spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Will Bankes.

Mr. J. Mutter and Mr. Will Bankes returned Saturday from a hunting trip in the north.

Kneeland

Kneeland, Wis., Nov. 16.

Mr. Samuel Richards is still under the care of Dr. Zann.

Miss Sara Cummings arrived home from Nebraska after spending a month visiting relatives.

Mr. Frank Hanson returned from Pittsburg where he spent the summer with his brother William.

Mr. Leo Leonard and Mae Mitchell spent Sunday with her parents.

Miss Easton spent the week's end at the Teachers' convention at Milwaukee.

Mrs. L. Theide and brother Emil Steinmeller spent a week with their parents.

Miss Millie Mitchell is spending her vacation of several weeks at home.

Mrs. Weinhoff of St. Martins, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leonard on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mat Foss will move into Mr. Thomas West's house this week.

Mrs. John Kearney spent a week with relatives at Franksville.

Mr. James Leonard has now completed his shop, finishing it with a cement floor and everything is very convenient.

The neighborhood joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. David Kotivos, a long and prosperous married life.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen West will entertain the Ladies' Aid on Thursday, Nov. 19, extending a cordial invitaton to all.

Mr. Fred Tess has moved to his new farm at Muskego.

Mrs. John Jones who has been ill for the past two months, has recovered.

Mr. Meunzus who has been building a flat in Milwaukee, has returned home.

Mr. F. H. Mosher was victorious in the suit against him and the Atlas company, they having withdrawn.

Silver Lake

Silver Lake, Nov. 16.

Will Matheus was an Antioch caller Thursday.

Will Riggs spent Sunday in the village.

Mrs. Colenburg has been on the sick list.

Mrs. A. Sanberg and Mrs. W. Lehrman were at Antioch Friday.

Miss Bessie Selby spent Friday evening at home.

C. L. Hockney was a Chicago passenger Friday.

Miss Florence Matheus attended the teachers' meeting in Milwaukee Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. C. Charles spent Sunday at C. Reynolds.

Ludwig Johnson was an Elkhorn caller Wednesday.

G. H. Johnson is on the sick list.

Chas. Selby and wife, visited here Sunday.

Henry Blaine and family visited at C. Reynolds Sunday.

Waterford

Waterford, Wis., Nov. 16.

It is expected that the electric railway will be completed to this place by December 15th.

Mrs. M. P. McKenzie and daughter Carrie visited with relatives in Chicago last week.

The musical held at F. Findall's last week was well attended and was a success.

Mrs. Joseph Jackson of Rochester spent several days last week with Mrs. Walker Whitley.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Newell attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. Forman which was held at their home in Rochester on Thursday night.

Mrs. A. S. Titus are entertaining relatives from Clinton Junction.

Mrs. Josie Anderson is visiting her sister Josie Rittman at Genoa Junction.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Neiderprim entertained their mother and brother from Kenosha on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. M. P. McKenzie and daughter Carrie will go to Chicago on Thursday where they will spend the winter.

Walker Whitley and wife spent the Sabbath with Mrs. Fanny Hanaford at Beaumont.

Mrs. Dan Thompson went to Milwaukee last week and will spend the winter there with her daughter, Mrs. D. Healey.

Mrs. Wm. Powers is spending a few weeks with her mother at Stevens Point taking care of her, as she is seriously sick.

Miss Christie Hanson is spending a few days with her father and mother on High street before her departure for California to spend the winter.

Rochester

Rochester, Nov. 16.

Mrs. J. C. Rountree returned from Milwaukee Saturday evening. She attended the Congregational convention Wednesday, Thursday of last week.

Grandma Rountree leaves today for Chicago, after spending the summer and fall with her sons, George and James and their families, here.

Mrs. Wm. Rowe entertained at dinner the first of the week, Mr. and Mrs. E. Codman and Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe.

Mrs. Geo. Wallis returned from Waukesha Saturday evening after spending a week with the Shepherd family there.

Mrs. Page of Honey Creek, spent a day last week with Miss Stetson.

Mrs. Kenney is visiting Mrs. Sharp, her sister.

Miss Rush was an over Sunday guest of Honey Creek friends.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Buchan and little Miss Flora Irene, of Dover, were over Sunday guests of W. E. Hoyt and family.

Miss Eunice Dalton returned from a two weeks' visit with friends at Williams Bay and Whitewater and Beloit.

A number of the teachers from here attended the teachers' convention at Milwaukee last week.

Mrs. Dalton left this morning for Racine to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fiddler.

Timber burned tracts yield but a third of that from unburned.

Raymond

Raymond, Wis., Nov. 16.

The winter weather is felt keenly by all.

The Ladies' Aid which met with Mrs. Peter Frederickson last Thursday was largely attended. A very enjoyable and profitable time was had.

The Ladies' Aid meet with Mrs. Stephen West on Thursday of this week, Nov. 19. All are cordially invited.

Graidma Lower is very poorly at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas West spent Saturday afternoon with the Shumways, the occasion being the eighth birthday of Charlotte, who celebrated it by inviting her little school mates for the afternoon. An enjoyable afternoon was had by the little guests.

Mrs. Henry Hunter and son spent Sunday with Mrs. Frank Hunter.

The school teachers of the rural districts attended the Teachers' convention in Milwaukee last week.

Miss F. B. Scoville visited at the home of Miss Carrie Peterson Sunday.

Mr. Thomas West and Mrs. S. Brice spent Friday in Racine.

Mrs. David Rainey who has been ill for several weeks is some better at this writing.

LITTLE WISCONSIN CABBAGE.

The Stock is Also of Poor Quality—Onion Holdings.

A special in the Chicago Packer, from Racine says:

The dry weather through the middle of the summer and continued dryness through the fall months in this section has curtailed the cabbage crop very seriously. Though there is cabbage of poor quality and size, a great deal of it is not marketable and ranges from baseball size to fairly good. The prices range from $7 to $16 per ton. The indications are that all the cabbage has been cut and is in cellars or storages. The sauer kraut factory near here will have a much smaller output this year than usual.

The crop in Kenosha county is smaller than in Racine county and the best quality this year is more to the north of here, around Caledonia and Ives station and some indifferent stock around Corliss and Franksville, but there were over 50 cars of first class stock in the two counties and about 200 cars in all. There will be about 100 cars that could be shipped as a low grade but the balance is hardly better than trash and hardly worth a consideration in good years.

The onion crop has turned out in first class condition and there have been some large yields of fine stock, 95 per cent being Red Globes. While a certain amount, like cabbage, is still in the growers' hands, it is well known that A. J. Piper has nearly 30,000 bushels of onions in storage, Curtis and Sons 10,000 bushels, W. F. Hansche 10,000 bushels, W. J. Hansche 5,000, F. and L. Hansche 5,000, Samuel L. Hansche 5,000 and Hanley Bros., and Co., 3,000. It is estimated that the small growers have about 10,000 bushels.

The above also have cabbage in storage, either for themselves or Chicago operators.

OBITUARY.

Hulburd.

Julius A. Hulburd passed away Nov. 8, 1908, in Rochester, Wis., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Benjamin E. Gallup. Julius A., the youngest child of Obed and Nancy Smith-Hulburd, was born in Ridgeway, New York, Nov. 19, 1837. In 1857 he with his older brothers went to California, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in Oct., 1861 in Co. E. Fifth regiment of California volunteers. He served a term of three years and fifty-three days and was mustered out at Missoula, New Mexico. He also carried the mail or military dispatches twice a month from Missoula of Las Cruces to Fort Craig. He lived near Florence, Colorado a few years and in 1883 he made his home with his brother, Mason, and family, in Aberdeen, South Dakota, and with them he returned to Rochester, Wis., his boyhood home.

The faithful service he rendered his country will never be forgotten.

The lingering and gradual character of his disease gave him an opportunity not only of making peace with his Creator and composing his own mind for his departure, but leaving the blessed assurance to those who so tenderly cared for him "that all was well."

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Fritzmier, pastor of the Congregational church at the Gallup home Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 10, consisting of a tender prayer and a few words of comfort from the Book of Hope. The casket, wrapped in the flag for which he fought, and ladened with beautiful flowers, which bore their mute but sweet testimony of sympathy and love, was carried to its last resting place in the Rochester cemetery. The pallbearers were Wm. Ela, Geo. Ela, Edwin Ela, Henry Kilpatrick, H. C. Wood and D. W. Hute.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts about 45,000; market 10 to 25c lower. Beeves, 3.30@7.50; Texans, 3.50@4.50; westerners, 3.20@5.85; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.60; cows and heifers, 1.50@5.20; calves, 5.50@5.90.

Hogs—Receipts, about 64,000; market 15c lower. Light, 5.00@5.70; mixed, 5.20@5.90; heavy, 5.20@5.90; rough, 5.20@5.40; bood to choice heavy, 5.40@5.90; pigs, 3.75@5.00; bulk of sales, 5.60@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts about 40,000; market 10 to 25c lower. Native, 2.40@4.50; western, 2.40@4.50; yearlings, 4.10@4.80; lambs, 3.75@5.90; western, 3.75@5.90.

Dr. Calmette says that if something drastic is not done soon rats will yet be the only animals left on the globe.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

New York Stocks

Reported by E. W. Northrop and Co.
New York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1908.

List of Stocks	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Nov. 16	Closing Nov. 12
Am. Sugar	135¼	135¾	131¼	133	134¾
Atchison com	95½	95½	95⅛	95⅜	95¼
Canada Pac.	178¼	178¼	177¾	178½	177¾
Amal. Copper	85⅝	86¾	85¾	86⅝	86½
B. & O. com	108½	109½	108⅜	108⅞	105¾
B. R. T.	55¾	57	55¾	56⅜	53¾
C. M. & St. P.	148½	149½	148	148⅞	146¾
Cent. Ltr. Com.	....	....	....	....	27¾
C. R. I. & Pacific	50⅛	50¾	49½	49⅝	49¼
C. F. & I.	39¾	40½	39¼	40½	39⅞
C. & G. W.	10⅞	12¾	10¾	12	18⅜
Chicago Gas	100¼	100¾	100	100½	99⅜
Ches. & Ohio	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46	46¾
U. S. Steel com	58⅞	57½	56½	57¼	56¾
U. S. Steel pfd.	113¾	114	113¾	113⅞	113⅜
L. & N.	115½	116½	115½	115⅞	116
Mo. pac.	62¼	62¼	62	62⅜	62
Norfolk & West.	83⅝	84	83	83	83
M. K. T. pfd.	69⅜	69¾	69¾	69¾	69
Nor. Pac	153⅜	155¼	153⅝	153⅝	151⅞
N. York Cen.	114½	115	114¾	115	114½
Nat. Lead com.	85¾	85¾	85	85	84⅜
Pacific Mail	29⅞	31½	29⅞	31	29
Reading com	136½	140⅞	136¼	139⅜	138⅜
Penn. Ry.	129⅜	130⅜	129¼	129¾	129⅝
Southern Pac.	116⅝	117⅝	116⅝	117½	115⅞
Am. Smelter	95⅛	96⅜	95⅛	96⅛	96
Union Pac. com.	179⅞	181¾	179⅜	181⅛	178⅝
Erie Com.	34⅝	35⅜	34⅜	34¾	35½
Wabash pfd.	33	33½	33	33	33⅜
Rock Island Cm.	23	23¾	22¾	22¾	23
Wis. Cent pfd.	57	57	57	57	....
Illinois Central	147¼	149	147¼	149	148½

CHICAGO CLOSING MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Close: Wheat—Dec. 1.02⅝; May 1.07; July 1.01⅛.

Corn—Nov. and Dec. 62⅝; May 62½; July and Sept. 61⅞.

Oats—Dec. 48¾; May 50¾; July 46¼.

Pork—Dec. 14.45; Jan. 16.02½; May 16.12½@16.15.

Lard—Nov. 9.20; Jan. 9.15; May 9.27½.

Ribs—Jan. 8.40; May 8.55@8.57½.

Rye—Cash 74½@75; Dec. 74; May 79¼.

Barley—Cash 59@65.

Timothy—Nov. 3.87½; March 3.95@4.10.

Cheese—Steady to firm; daisies, 13½@¾; twins, 12¾@13; Young Americas, 13½@¾.

Poultry—Live steady; turkeys, 15; chickens, 8@9; springs, 11.

Potatoes—Steady; 60@70.

Veal—Steady; 50 to 60 pound weights 6½@7; 60 to 85 pound weights, 7@8; 85 to 110 pound weights, 8@9½.

Butter steady: creameries 21@29c; dairies 19½@25c.

Eggs strong; firsts 28c.

CHICAGO GRAIN GOSSIP.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The wheat market opened firm on buying by several of the leading commission houses, prices being unchanged to ¼@⅜c higher compared with the previous close. Moderate advances at the principal European grain centers was the basis of the initial firmness. Early in the session an easier tone developed on selling based on liberal receipts in the northwest, especially at Winnipeg. December opened at 103½ to 103⅝ and sold off to 103⅛. Minneapolis Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 1,142 cars against 1,190 cars last week and 648 cars a year ago.

After a firm opening the corn market became rather weak on profit taking. The principal selling pressure was on the May delivery. Local receipts were considerably in excess of what had been estimated and this was largelyl accountable for the selling. December opened a shade lower to ⅛@¼c higher at 63¼ to 63½ and sold off to 63⅛. Local receipts were 202 cars with nine of contract grade.

Oats were firm owing to buying by cash houses. There was light because of a scarcity of offerings. December opened unchanged at 48⅞ and advanced to 49½. Local receipts were 187 cars.

Provisions were weak because of a 15c decline in live hogs. The bulk of trading was in pork. Prices at the opening were a shade to 12½c lower.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Prices of American Securities had been carried down from a fraction to near a point in the London market before trading began here. The New York opening showed sympathy with this movement, declines being general which mounted to a large fraction in most of the active speculative issues, including the metal industrials and several of the grangers. Union Pacific declined a point and Utah Copper 1¼. Tennessee Copper on the other hand reflected a speculative flurry in the running purchase of 5,000 shares at quotations all the way from 50 to 52 compared with 49¼ on Saturday. Illinois Central rose 1½.

The low prices at the opening proved attractive and the demand restored Union Pacific and other active stocks to Saturday's level. The market became less active and although the leading stocks held well, there was considerable irregularity among the less active issues. The New York public utilities stocks were bought at rising prices. Reading, Union Pacific preferred, Chicago Great Western, Central Leather preferred, Brooklyn Transit and Interborough Metropolitan gained 1, the preferred and Consolidated Gas 1½ and Central Leather 2. The declines included American Sugar 2, General Electric 1¾ and Iowa Central preferred, Denver and Rio Grande St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Great Northern Ore certificates and International Paper preferred 1. Wells Fargo Express gained 15 points on one transaction.

Prices in the general list were pulled up moderately in sympathy with the strength in special stocks, but yielded slightly again before noon. Long Island rose 5, Detroit United Railway 3½ Metropolitan Street Railway 3½, Chicago Great Western 2¼, the preferred "A" 4, National Lead 1¼ and Baltimore and Ohio, Wisconsin Central preferred, Amalgamated Copper, American Cotton Oil, Hide and Leather preferred and Havana Electric 1. Lackawanna declined 4, Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha preferred 3, New Haven 1¼ and Northwestern and Colorado and Southern second preferred. Bonds were heavy.

It requires 300 years for mold to accumulate a foot in depth through decayed vegetation in a forest.

MILWAUKEE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; 10c lower.

Prime butchers, heavy, 230 to 350 lbs	5.95@6.00
Packers, selected	5.80@5.90
Fair to good	5.40@5.75
Mixed, good medium 210@250 lbs	5.70@5.85
Common to fair	5.25@5.60
Light, 160 to 190 lbs	5.50@5.65
Weight 135 to 150 lbs	5.20@5.40
Weight 100 to 125 lbs	4.60@5.00
Pigs	4.60@5.00
Throwouts	4.00@4.50

Cattle—Receipts 50; steady.

Butchers' steers good to choice	4.00@4.75
Medium to good	3.25@3.75
Heifers, medium to good	3.75@4.50
Common to fair	2.75@3.50
Cows, good to choice	3.25@4.25
Fair to good	2.25@2.75
Canners	1.50@2.00
Cutters	2.00@2.50
Bulls, good to choice	3.25@3.75
Bologna bulls, common to fair	2.50@3.00
Feeders	3.50@4.00
Stockers	2.75@3.25

Milkers and springers, lower choice heavy, 40.00@55.00.

Calves—Receipts 50; steady.

Choice to prime	6.75@7.25
Good to choice	5.75@6.50
Common to fair	5.00@5.75
Lightweights	4.00@4.75

Sheep—Receipts 100; steady.

Spring lambs	4.50@5.50
Sheep, good to choice	3.25@4.00
Common to fair	2.00@2.75
Bucks	2.00@3.00

MEATS AND POULTRY.

Game—Rabbits, per doz., 1.50@1.60; squirrels, fox, per doz, 65@75c; gray, 40@50c.

Live Poultry—Hens choice heavy 8½c; poor, scrubby 7½@8c; roosters, old and scrubby young 7c; springs, fancy, 10c; scrubby young 7c; springs, fancy 9½@10c; scrubby 9c; ducks, white, 10½c; dark feathered, 10c; turkeys, old or young, plump, 15c; thin, 10@18c; guinea hens, per doz, 3.00@3.50; geese, per doz, heavy, 9.00@10.00; poor, thin, 5.00@6.00.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, hens, 9½@10c; springers, 11@11½c; poor, discolored 8@9c; ducks, 11@12c; geese 10c; turkeys fancy, 17@17½c; culls 10@12c.

Pigeons — Live, per dozen, $1.00; dead, 60@75c; squabs, per doz., 1.75@2.00; thin, do, 75c@1.00.

Dressed hogs—Small, choice, 6@6½c; coarse heavy, 5@5½c.

Veal—Carcasses weighing 50 to 60 lbs, 5½@6c; 60 to 70 lbs, fair, 6½@7c; 70 to 80 lbs., good, 7½@8c; 80 to 90 lbs, good to choice 8½@9c; 90 to 110 lbs, choice to fancy, 9½c; 75 to 150 lbs, coarse and thin, 5@6c.

Lambs—Spring, 3.50@6.00 apiece as to weight and quality; yearlings 11@12c; mutton, 8@9c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Market steady; extra creamery 29c; firsts 25@26c; prints 30c; seconds 22@24c; process, renovated, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 25c: fresh lines 22@23c; packing stock, 17@18c; grease 8@10c.

Eggs—Market firm; current receipts, fresh, 26c; April No. 1, 23c; seconds, and checks, 12@15c.

Racine Markets

Racine, Wis., November 14, 1903

PRODUCE—	
Dairy Butter	23@25
Creamery Butter	30¼
Eggs	27
Cheese	14@17
VEGET—	
Potatoes	70
Beans	2.45@2.60

STOFFEL & BRACH, Wis. St.

PRICES PAID FOR SUPPLIES.

GRAINS—	
Wheat No. 1	1 05@1 06
Wheat No. 2	1 03@1 05
Rye No. 1	74@73½
Oats, No. 3 white	40@51
Barley, extra	65
Barley, No. 3	58@63
Barley, feed	54
Corn, No. 3 yellow	73@77
Corn, mixed	73@75
HAY—	
Hay, baled	9 00@10 50

SELLING PRICES OF SUPPLIES

MIDDLINGS—	
Middlings, white country	25 00
Middlings, standard	23 00
Bran, in 100 lb sacks	22 75
FLOUR—	
High grade Patent	6 30
Common Wheat	5 60@5 80
Bakers'	4 80@5 10
Rye	4 40@4 50
SEEDS—	
Clover per hundred	15 00@20 00
Timothy per hundred	3 75@4 45

WM. OLESON

MEATS—	
Hogs, dressed	7 50
Calves alive	5 00@6 00
Sheep alive	4 50@5 50
Lambs alive	5 00@6 50
POULTRY—	
Chicken old ones	10
Springers	12½

HUEFFNER

HIDES—	
Green—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	8¼
Green—No. 2, trimmed, per lb	7¼
Cured—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	9¼
Cured—No. 2, trimmed, per lb	7½@8½
CALFSKINS—	
Green—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	12@13
Green—No. 2, trimmed, per lb	10½@11½
Cured—No. 1	13@14
Cured—No. 2	11½@12½

The above quotations are wholesale rates, that is those paid for supplies. Retail prices are higher.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS.

Quotations in these reports are for the wholesale trade, and dealers buying in small lots cannot expect to buy at these prices. The consumers who buy from the trade are naturally required to pay over these quotations for these purchases.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Choice timothy, per ton on track, 12.00@12.50; No. 1, 10.50@11.00; No. 2 do, 9.50@10.50; clover and mixed, 8.50@10.00; choice Kansas and Nebraska prairie, 10.50@11.50; No. 1 prairie, 9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, 8.50@9.00; Wisconsin marsh feeding, 6.50@7.00; packing do, 4.50@6.00.

Straw—Rye, per ton on track, 7.50@8.00; oats, do, 5.50@5.75.

VEGETABLES.

Beets—Home grown, per bu, 30@40c.

Carrots—Home grown, 30@40c.

Cauliflower—Home grown, per bus, 30@40c.

Celery—Michigan or home grown, per dozen 10@15c.

Horseradish—Home grown, per lb, 5@7c.

Green onions—Home grown dozen bunches 40@45c.

Lettuce—Leaf, home grown doz, 25@35c; head, 25@30c.

Mushrooms—No. 1, per lb, 45@50c; No. 2, 30@35.

Oyster Plant—Home grown doz. bunches 30@35c.

Peppers—Green, eastern per hamper, 1.75@2.00.

Parsley—Home grown, doz., 8@10.

Pumpkins—Home grown, per doz, as to size, 50@75c.

Potatoes—Wisconsin, Minnesota or Michigan, sacked, on track, 60@65; home grown, per bu, out of store, 60@70.

Squash—Hubbard, per dozen 75c@1.00.

Spinach—Home grown, per bu, 65@75.

Tomatoes—Home grown, ripe, per bus, 1.25@1.50; green, 40@50c.

Turnips—New home grown, doz bunches, 30@40c.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Honey—1908 crop, comb, white fancy, No. 1, 13@14c; No. 2, dark, 12@13c; extracted, 6@8c.

Buckwheat flour—Per 100 lbs, 3.00@3.25.

Beeswax—Fancy, per lb, 20@30c.

Tallow — Prime, No. 1, solid, in 5@5¼c; cake, do, 5¼@5½c; No. 2, solid, 3@4½c.

Wool — Washed, coarse, 25@35c; three-fourths blood, 27@28c; light, fine, 22½@23; heavy, 19@20.

Millstuffs are quoted in carlots at 20.25 for bran; 20.50 for standard fine middlings in 100 lb. sacks; red dog 27.00; rye feed, 20.50; delivered at country points.

BERRIES.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, early black per bbl, 8.00@8.50; late reds, 8.50@9.00; bu. boxes, 3.00@3.25.

Markets and Financial.

Exports of iron and steel, not including ore, in the first nine months this year were valued at $115,439,368, as compared with $146,230,407 in the corresponding period of 1907. Imports in nine months were valued at $14,923,195, as compared with $31,697,879 in 1907.

Since Jan. 1st the output of new securities have been $285,055,750 in stocks and in bonds and notes $917,309,376.

Forty railroads reporting for the fourth week of October showed 6.74 per cent decrease in gross earnings.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: "The winter wheat area is still needing rain to a considerable extent, but the situation has improved and is not discouraging. Propitious weather conditions would likely change the outlook favorably. Some of the area westward is in good condition now. Corn husking returns reflect the yield up to expectations."

Trade reports show increasing business activity with industries gaining steadily. Money is more active and in demand. Bradstreet says: "Expansion continues in trade and industrial lines, Shipments over the railways are increasing, idleness is being diminished, prices in numerous lines are higher, collections are better, and sentiment is brighter than it has been for twelve months past."

Dun and Co. says: "Expectations are being fully realized in the increased demand for manufactured products that each day reduces the percentage of idle machinery and the number of unemployed. The depleted condition of stocks is disclosed as business expands, and throughout all industrial channels there is a sudden pressure to meet requirements that assures activity for some time at least.

Live stock movements at Chicago last week: Arrivals, cattle 79,000, calves 6,300, hogs 196,500, sheep 123,300, horses 1,200. Compared with week previous there was a gain in cattle of 32,400, gain in calves 800, gain in hogs 46,700, gain in sheep 42,300, gain in horses 610. Shipments: Cattle 31,800, calves 500, hogs 24,500, sheep 25,500, horses 1,000.

Combined receipts at six markets last week: Cattle 213,000, hogs 403,500, sheep 225,100. Compared with week previous there was a gain in cattle of 83,500, gain in hogs 101,500, gain in sheep 59,200.

Weekly average prices of good live stock at Chicago last week: Cattle $6.00, hogs $5.84, sheep $4.10, lambs $5.80. Compared with week previous were respectively $6.00, $5.95, $4.25, $5.95, and a year ago respectively $5.25, $5.15, $4.10, $6.00.

Chicago packers have slaughtered since Jan. 1st to Nov. 14th 5,582,100 head of hogs.

Eleven western and eastern markets received last week 721,000 hogs, 198,000 more than week previous and the largest run since second week in February, 732,000 being the record for that week.

New York bank statement last week: Reserve surplus decreased $68,025. Loans increased $5,005,500. Cash increased $1,582,400. Deposits increased $6,601,700. Circulation decreased $202,300.

New York time loans very active but steady, sixty days 3@3¼ per cent and ninety days 3½ per cent, six months 3¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.83.75@4.83.85 for sixty day bills, and at $4.85.85@4.85.90 for demand. Commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83½. Bar silver, 49 7-8. Mexican dollars 45c. Government bonds steady, railroad bonds strong.

Money in Chicago continues easy and unchanged at 4@4½ per cent on high-grade commercial paper and local collateral and 4½@5 per cent on customers' loans over the counter.

One hundred and eleven railroads show a decrease of $14,068,000 or 6.39 per cent in gross earnings for September, and report a reduction of $20,100,000 or 13.12 per cent in expenses and an actual increase of $6,041,000 or 9.06 per cent in operating expenses. Twenty-three railroads have reported for the first week of November and show a decrease in gross earnings of 1.55 per cent.